INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 41-- BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16 1929 ONE ANNA

TO-NIGHT WELLINGTON CINEMA THIS WEEK
GORGEOUS GLORIA SWANSON IN ANOTHER GREAT SURPRISE ROLE—A FLAMING ROSE OF ITALY, PET OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION
"WAGES of VIRTUE"
A Thrilling Romance of Love and Adventure, featuring the adorable GLORIA SWANSON
A Picture-de-Luxe full of Comedy and Heart—appeal
The Programme includes further two parts of the popular Serial TARZAN THE MIGHTY
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Feb.	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x / ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,660
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,606
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
20th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
16th Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th "	Baroja ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th "	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

A Road
to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through
KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement & Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No 22907.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES
No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife. by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—1st. Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience of Cotton Mills as Assistant. Pay upto Rs. 200/-. Apply Box No. 2246 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A 31802

WANTED—A qualified and an experienced MIDWIFE for the Jambusar Municipality on a salary of Rs. 60-2-100 Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. PRANJIWANDAS NAROTTAMDAS, PRESIDENT. Jambusar Municipality.
A 31804

WANTED—AGENTS who can deposit Rs. 100/- for Samples to secure orders. Pay Rs. 60 plus 40 T. A. P. M. No application attended until accompany three annas stamps. FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG. CO, Regd., Ludhiana.
T R 1442

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desiring following posts in up-country to consult with GOODWIN AND CO., Employment Agency, Delhi. Clerks (Graduates, Matrics Non-matrics) Engineers Overseers Doctors Private secretaries Managers, Accountants Stenographers and Salesmen, etc., Good prospects. Apply sharp enclosing stamp for reply.
A R1456

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty and reinforced Dunlop Tyres. Fresh stocks all sizes good and guaranteed condition 50 per cent. off catalogue prices. Apply TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, Bombay.
T R1454

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—In Mahomed Building, 2nd floor, Opp., Excelsior Theatre, and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R1457

TO LET—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Floors of 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort. Accommodation one big room and two small rooms with electric lights on each floor. Rent Rs. 80/- for each floor. Apply or write to owner JAMNADAS BAXI at 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R1460

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31679

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.
A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

AS HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Lady Sykes will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to the New Legislative Council Hall on the morning of Monday the 18th Instant, Mayo Road south of the Secretariat and the area surrounding Wellington Fountain will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 9 a. m. until after His Excellency and Lady Sykes have returned from the New Legislative Council Hall.

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th February 1929.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A NEW STATION OPENED ON THE KURLA-TROMBAY LINE.

IT IS NOTIFIED that on and from the 15th February, 1929, a halt station at GOVANDI between CHEMBUR and MANKHURD stations on the Kurla-Trombay Line has been OPENED for passenger traffic to and from stations on the Kurla-Trombay Line only.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 15th February, 1929.
31800

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND GENERAL TRADERS.

IT is proposed during March and April next to send out a

"BAZAR SPECIAL" TRAIN

to tour the rich cotton producing areas in the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency.

Full particulars of the tour arrangements can be obtained from:

The Publicity Officer,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.
31810

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, MANIBAI, widow of Harivalabh Bapuji, have this day revoked the Power of Attorney granted by me to my tenant Gulabdas Balubhai to manage my house property No. 59, situate at Dadyset Agiary Lane, Out-Fort.

Bombay, 15th February, 1929.
Bai MANI,
Widow of Harivalabh Bapuji.
R1462

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

WANTED—A temporary ASSISTANT LECTURER in SANSKRIT for one term with effect from 20th June next. The salary offered is Rs. 150 per month with Rs. 25 per month as Conveyance Allowance. Applicants should apply to the Principal stating date of birth, caste, place of education, academic qualifications, and previous teaching experience with copies of testimonials by 25th February, 1929.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal.
14-2-29.
31807

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAJU PARMESRA SHETTI alias RAJOO PARAMESHURA SHETTY alias RAJU PARAMESHWARA, late of Bombay, Kunbi Hindu Inhabitant, a servant in Tea shop ..... Deceased.

ONNOOBAI, widow of Parmesra Shetty, the mother of the above-named deceased at present temporarily residing c/o Pootta Koti, Pison, Bank of India, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of January, 1929.
ONNOOBAI,
Widow of Parmesra Shetty,
The Petitioner in-Person.
31608

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for an Ambulance Car, the Ambulance body fitted on a one ton chassis. The body must be prepared by Messrs. Auto-Repairs, Ltd., Bombay, according to the specifications, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Ahmedabad Municipality. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 26th of February, 1929. If the required body cannot be accommodated on a one ton chassis, one of a larger capacity may be tendered for.

A deposit of one per cent. as earnest money must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad,
Municipal Office,
Dated 12th February, 1929.
31801

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

—:o:—

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CHAPSI RANSI GOGRI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, for the use and benefit of Raghavji Chapsi Ransi, a minor son of the deceased, and limited to the period of his minority. Deceased.

PANIBAI, widow of Chapsi Ransi Gogri, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Narayan Mills Chawl, Lower Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

4th day of February, 1929.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31669

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. P. B. MALBARI, the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabbhai Kamrudin with the consent of the surviving Mortgagees Messrs. Ardeshir Dadabhai Baria and Rustomji Dadabhai Baria has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31 Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land containing an area of two thousand one hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No: 201 of the Suparibaug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East and on the South by the property belonging to the Morarji Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited on the West by Suparibaug Road and on the North West by Hospital Avenue which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No: 2573, Cadestral Survey No: 74 of Parel Division together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No: 550 (2) and Street No. 27A.

RATILAL P. JANI
For Messrs. Motichand & Devidas.
Purchasers Attorneys.
31805

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 227 of 1928.

MERWANJI NAOROJI MEHTA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. KENDELL & CO., LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of October, 1928. the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the land secondly described, on the South by Calicut Street, on the East and West by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112 of the Fort Division and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by Mangalore Street, on the South by the land firstly hereinabove described on the East and West by the property of the Trustees and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112 of the Fort Division, together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2688 (4) and Street Nos. 7 to 9, 13, 6, 8, 10, 12 and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and his tenants.

The gross rents of the portion of the property at present let out come to Rs. 1,027 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 14-K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31667

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE KILLACHAND MILLS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., and Mr. CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN, Joint Liquidators of The Kilachand Mills, Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the mill and other buildings, engine, boiler and power-houses, godowns, sheds and other structures standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (40,035) forty thousand and thirty five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 684, 686, 711, 629, 699, 712, 750 and 713, New Nos. 12682, 12684, 12620 and 12704, New Survey Nos. 2727 and 2728 and Cadastral Survey No. 107 of Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1006 and 1007 (1) and Street Nos. 11 and 12, and formerly bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji Habaji and others, on or towards the East by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality under which ground is the Tulsi Main Water Pipes, on or towards the South partly by Government ground and partly by the property of Ranchordas Pranjivandas being the property hereinbelow secondly described, and on or towards the West by Government ground.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new salt batty ground situate between Parel and Worlee village, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, adjoining and to the south of the property hereinabove firstly described, containing by admeasurement (2,550) four thousand five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioners under No. 1836 and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 710, 727, 728 and 729, New No. 12701, New Survey No. 2728 and Cadastral Survey No. 106 of Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1007 (4) and Street No. 12 (c), and formerly bounded on or towards the East by the batty ground of Sorabjee Jamasjee, on or towards the West by the batty ground of Nana Essajee, on or towards the North by the batty ground of Jivan Damool and on or towards the South by the Government land.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate at Haines Road being part of the former Plot L and now of Plot 1 (H) of the Flats Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, containing by admeasurement 779 square yards or thereabouts, adjoining the plot of land hereinabove secondly described, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2728 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 3171 of Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1007 (3a) and Street No. 12 B.B. All which premises hereinabove firstly, secondly and thirdly described are enclosed within a compound wall and are now bounded as follows: on or towards the North partly by the Phoenix Mills and partly by Tata and Sons, distributing centre, on or towards the East by Tulsi Pipe Road, on or towards the South by Cemetery and vacant plots, Bombay Improvements Trust, and on or towards the West by open channel and gutter.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1929.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31803

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT, MR. BALARAM ANANDRAM, and his friends intend to start "The Original Bombay Cotton Exchange" at Motishaw's Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, Mumbadevi, Bombay, from the 1st proximo. For that purpose, our client will in due course invite applications for enlisting members and will register the Association. The Rules and Regulations of the Association will be framed and issued early. In the meantime persons desirous of becoming members of the said Association or requiring further information are requested to communicate with our client at the aforesaid Motishaw's Chawl.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of February, 1929.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Balaram Anandram.
31782

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rai Bahadur DIVANCHAND OBHRAI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, of Peshawar, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. KARSONDAS KANJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Mulund, in the Registration Sub-District Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,995 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Entry No. 263, Survey No. 1000, Hissa No. 33, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Station Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 34, on or towards the North by the Narrottamdas Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 66.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31806

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID, MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS BENJAMIN, DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS, PIANO, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Adenwalla's Bungalow, opp. Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, large sideboards, chairs, dumbwaiters, Sweet tone Cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone, gun-sectional book-cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing tables, cupboards, teapoys, ice-chests, "Milner's" safe, etc., etc.

The property of H. E. Harrington, Esq., of Messrs. Graham's Trading Co. Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1929 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) OF ARTISTIC MADE CARRARA AND COLOURED MARBLE FIGURES, STATUES, ETC, PER S. S. "SUMATRA".

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Empire Building next to Empire Cinema, Hornby Road, Fort, a very rich collection of Carrara and marble figures, pedastals etc., large and small Carrara hand-made figures such as Diana, Cicero the thorn extractor, Apollo, Amazon, Venus, Three Graces, coloured marble lions, tigers, leopards etc., a variety of Hindu Goddesses, time pieces, artistic powder boxes of various descriptions and sizes, vases, flower pots, granite and coloured solid marble pedastals, bust of Napoleon etc., etc.

N.B.—The above consignment is from the artistic marble works of Florence.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HOSPITALS, LABORATORIES AND MEDICAL PERSONS.

AUCTION SALE OF RADIOGRAPHIC, FLUOROSCOPIC, ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEEP THERPY APPARATUS AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE LATE DR. A. K. CONTRACTOR, M.D., M.R.C.P.

SALE on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1929, at 3-30 P.M. at consulting Rooms of the above deceased at Nabob Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Printed particulars may be obtained from Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street. The Instruments will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 5-30 p.m.

A STROK

Presents

BENNO MOISEI WITSCH

The Supreme Genius of The Piano

FIGHTS TO REMEMBER

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, 18th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.

10 ROUNDS FOR BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

RFM M. CARNDUFF
(Royal Ulster Rifles)
(Bantam Champion of India)
vs.
PERCY VENGAN.
(South Africa) (Challenger)
(BOTH MEN HAVE BEATEN EDGAR BRIGHTE)

10 ROUNDS FOR LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BELT OF INDIA

JACK D'SOUZA
vs.
G. MISTRY
6 ROUND CONTEST AT CATCH-WEIGHTS

SEAMAN NOBBY HALL
(Ex-Light-Weight Champion of Europe)
vs.
FALI MERCHANT

PRICES:—Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3 and 2 (Plus Tax).
Booking at S. ROSE and Co., Fort.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 10 p.m. ONLY.

A RIOT OF HILARITY

IN THESE RIOTOUS TIMES

SYD CHAPLIN

In Meek Pursuit of

THE MISSING LINK

Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

OPENING SHORTLY

An Epochal Event in the Entertainment History of Bombay.

CARL LAEMMLE'S
100 per cent.
TALKING PICTURE

THE MELODY OF LOVE

with

WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
Voices Give it the Breath of Life!

The Giant Panorama of the World War Rolls before the eye with quick flashes of Doughboy Life in Camp, on the Big Pond and at the Front, mingled with a ripple of Humour which prevents an overstrain of the Emotions or the Triteness of War Scenes.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
SEE
HEAR
AND MARVEL
AT THE

VITAPHONE
VITAPHONE
AND
MOVIETONE
MOVIETONE

ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES
A Universal Vaudeville Novelty
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
N ELINOR GLYN'S
Mightiest Love Story:

IT

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN 7 REELS.
Featuring a Stellar Cast, including the Screen's Vivacious Beauty.

CLARA BOW

Fascinating Story of a Flippant Flapper who lures all with her gifted power

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

Owing to the disturbed state of the City there are many who has not seen our popular serial

"THE
MYSTERY PILOT"

We have decided to show a complete serial in 21 reels.

DAILY
1 to 10 Eps. ---- 21 Parts
There will be two Shows
at 3-30 and 7 P.M. DAILY.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Krishna Production

Fortune and Fools

FEATURING
Miss GOHAR & Miss GULAB.
Beautiful Social Story

Time Sat. & Sun. 3, 5, 7,
Daily 5 and 7 P.M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.

COMING:—KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"BILWA MANGAL".

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
Continues.
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COY'S
Most Gorgeous and Costly Production

'The MAGIC FLUTE'

Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss GOHAR, Mr. BILLIMORIA, and other well-known stars

NOTE

Many families are still anxious to witness picture and as they have not been able to see it during the last three weeks owing to circumstances prevailing in Bombay we have arranged to continue same for this fourth week.

DON'T MISS

DAILY TWO SHOWS at 5 and 7 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Next Saturday.
Shree Jagdish Film Co's Social Picture.
PILGRIMS OF LOVE

MAKE MORE MONEY!

Earn Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 a day.

Our machines will help knit your vacant hours into money in the privacy of your home. We will teach you how to work these machines free of charge, will supply you knitting material and will buy your output at rational prices. Send one anna stamp for detailed particulars to the

Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation, Ltd.,
307-309, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M. A. CADDIE & Co.,
RAMNA, DACCA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P.M.
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION

The Most Hilarious Comedy
Better than "Chale's Aunt"

The gay adventures of a hen-pecked husband!

SYDNEY CHAPLIN in SKIRTS

With A GORGEOUS LONDON NIGHT CLUB REVUE.

And The Irresistible Trio
THE
ROMPS

Including
MISS LILIAN HODSON
of the "TILLER GIRLS"
MISS MARJORIE LESLIE
of the Eight Rays of Sunshine
and TERENCE HALL

The Young Baritone in Songs and delightful Dances.

The Artistes will also Appear ON SATURDAY AT 4 P.M.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Fight your Sore Throat with FORMAMINT

GARGLES usually are of little help. The disinfectant reaches, only for a moment, the germs in your throat which cause Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint tablets—sucked every hour—keep the saliva disinfected. That's why Formamint is infinitely better than gargling.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take a Formamint tablet every hour. Then, as well as quickly curing the Sore Throat you will prevent the onset of infectious disease.

Always keep a bottle handy—buy one to-day.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Make your teeth *stronger, whiter, healthier* with KALZANA

Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record": "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, *calcium (lime) deficiency* is probably a contributing factor." Lack of calcium (*lime*) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

Start taking Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Goid and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To...
Ask for Mukard...

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51 LARGE CASH PRIZES

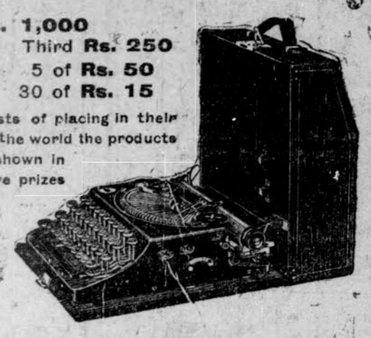
are being offered to purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE

who place their orders for machines at any Remington office in India, Burma or Ceylon between

1st DECEMBER, 1928 AND 31st MAY, 1929

First Rs. 1,000
Second Rs. 500 Third Rs. 250
3 of Rs. 100 5 of Rs. 50
10 of Rs. 25 30 of Rs. 15



The competition consists of placing in their order of importance to the world the products of Remington factories shown in the list below. The above prizes will be awarded to the competitors whose lists agree or most nearly agree with the majority votes of all the competitors themselves.

BUY YOUR REMINGTON PORTABLE NOW AND SUBMIT YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

1. Remington Standard No. 12	14. Kardex
2. Remington-Noiseless No. 6	15. Steel Filing Cabinets
3. Remington Standard No. 30	16. Modern Safes Manufactured by the Safe-Cabinet Company
4. Remington Electric	17. Steel Shelving
5. Remington Portable	18. Steel Storage Cabinets
6. Line-a-Time Copyholders	19. Remington Loose-Leaf Binders Manufactured by the Kalamazoo Loose-leaf Binder Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A. Division of Remington—Rand
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10. R R R & Red Seal Duplicators	20. Machine Posting Looseleaf Devices Made by the Baker-Vawter Co., Division of Remington—Rand
11. Remington Vertical Adder No. 22	
12. Remington Book-Keeping Machine	USE THE SQUARES ABOVE TO ENTER THE NUMBER OF EACH PRODUCT IN ITS ORDER OF IMPORTANCE TO WORLD ACCORDING TO YOUR OPINION.
13. Dalton Adding Machine	

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MACHINE NO. BOUGHT AT ON

1. The majority votes of the competitors themselves will decide the order of importance. The Managing Director's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence can be entered into.
2. The votes of competitors whose machines have been obtained on the hire purchase system will be accepted only if all monthly payments are up to date.
3. All entries, which MUST quote place and date of purchase, and number of the machine bought, must be addressed to REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA) LTD., Competition Department, Post Box No. 188, Calcutta.
4. NO ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER 8th June, 1929.

More than 35,000 Remington Portable typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

No. 8

RELIEF
sure and quick

Whatever may be the ache or pain

Headache	Sprains
Neuralgia	Strains
Rheumatism	Sore Throat
Sciatica	Chest Cold.
Lumbago	

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

will give you immediate relief.

Proved best by actual use for 43 years.

The price is small compared with the relief.

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at all Chemists and Stores.

NJAN

(Regd.)

and

ALL BODILY
ES and PAINS

Depots.
MADRAS.

WOMEN WHO FASCINATE

—:9:—

TRUTH ABOUT VAMPIRES

It was Moliere who declared that the great ambition of women was "to inspire love", by which we may take it he was alluding to their being able to inspire it in the manly breasts of members of the opposite sex. Personally, I think that the great French dramatist was right in this contention, for I doubt whether any woman would take the trouble to fascinate unless, however subconsciously, she were seeking to attract.

As long as human nature is what it is, certain types of women will exist who partake of the vampire in their behaviour. Recent cases have brought this particular type into prominence again, and shame is cried down upon them, but the cries forget that vampires have always existed. There is nothing new about them; on the contrary, they may be said to be as old as the hills. Thus writes Baroness Furnivall in "Daily News."

A HARVEST OF GIFTS.

A woman is blamed for so fascinating a man that he spends his all upon her, and leaves himself penniless, but the fault-finder forgets that the masculine disposition is such that their first idea, when they find they love a woman, is to load her with gifts. If the vampire overemphasises the gift side it is probably because she realises the man's feeling for her goes no deeper than an infatuation, and she is aware that an infatuation is usually fleeting, and regards her chances of gathering a harvest as shortened in proportion to correspond with his ability for emotion.

When a man has sufficient strength of mind and character to fight an infatuation, he generally wins through, and even gets to the stage of wondering what it was all about, and how he ever came to make such a fool of himself. That is supposing he is infatuated solely with the personal charms of the lady.

If it is her brains which have attracted him, then it is a different matter altogether, and his convalescence may be long delayed, if it ever arrives.

Looking back through the centuries, and taking note of the famous women in history who can claim to have been women who fascinate, one will find that those who have held their lovers and admirers for some period have usually had some outstanding feature about them, apart from any question of good looks.

LOSING HER HEAD.

For example, Lady Hamilton was an impulsive, kind-hearted woman, and one can well imagine that Nelson found it an infinite rest to be with her, and absent from naval supremacy and affairs of State. She did not bore him by flattery of which he probably had more than sufficient, neither did she tantalise him, and seek to vaunt her power by making him beg for favours. She loved him, and like a true woman, she saw no reason why she should not show her affection.

Reverting to an earlier period of history, Anne Boleyn was a typical example of the power of beauty. She fascinated the Merry Monarch all right, but that did not prevent her losing her head when he was weary of her.

Mrs. FitzHerbert, who charmed "The First Gentleman in Europe", possessed brains as well as beauty, with the result that she held him captive to her charms for a very considerable period.

George Sand was another example of women who fascinate, but a unique one. In her case, I think, she wearied of her admirers, instead of its being the other way round; but then she was a genius, and, as such, a law unto herself.

Coming to the modern and usual type of vampire, there was a certain well-known demi-mondaine, of whom a particular nobleman was greatly enamoured. His people wished to cure him, and separate the pair, so they decided to cut off parental supplies. It so happened that he had promised the lady of his affections a diamond necklace, and called upon her therefore in order to explain the reason for his inability to proffer the gift at that moment.

"Come back when you have it, and not before!" she ordered him, and the disillusioned young man took his departure.

VAMPIRES.

This particular woman belonged to the class and type best described as vampires. She could not hold any man by her wit, and possibly had the sense to realise that beauty is fleeting.

Speaking personally, I think that vampires may momentarily fascinate a man, and may attach to themselves a train of love-sick swains, but I doubt very much whether they could ever succeed in permanently holding a man's affections and interest, because while the West, and setting sun may shed a becoming glow, the East has a habit of showing up every defect, and even vampires must sometimes face the new day.

POSITION OF BROACH CONTRACT

—:9:—

SHORTAGE ANTICIPATED

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. observe the following interesting positon in connection with Broach Contract in the daily report:—

The next Indian Government crop estimate is due about the 24th instant, and this is expecte to show a reduction.

The chief styles of Cotton tenderable against, Fully Good M. G. Broach, Apr/May CContract, are as follows:—

Broach, Saw-ginned- Dharwar, Punjab/American, Surat, Navsari, Dholleras, Kalagin, Cutch and Kadi/Viramgaum.

Against this, expected local arrivals for the season are:—

		Bales.
Broach district about		200,000
Comptah/Dharwar	,, ,,	140,000
Punjab/American	,, ,,	150,000
Dhollreas	,, ,,	225,000

Out of 7 1/4 lakh bales, excepted arrivals of staple cotton tenderable against Broach Contract, local mills would probably require about 4 1/2 to 5 lakh bales. It is, therefore, reasonabe to think that a shortage will ultimately appear in the Contract Cotton.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET

We have received the followiny weekly report from Messrs. Gulab & Co., dated Karachi 12th Feb:—

RAILWAY SHARES.

Limited business has transpired in this section as sellers of Larkhana Jacobabad Ry. Company shares and Upper Sinds are difficult to find, though Sind Lights are distinctly quiet with some sellers in evidence.

ELECTRICS.

There has been a considerable turnover in this section with prices steady. There have been more offerings of Karachi Electrics while Hyderabad Electrics are difficult to obtain. Ajmeres have still buyers and there has been a limited supply of this scrip.

FLOUR.

Excepting a few scattered dealings in Century Flour Mill shares there is no business to report in this section. The Sind Flours are on offer while there is some enquiry in evidence for Karachi Steam Flour Mills and India Flour Mill shares, buyers prepared to negotiate over and above the quoted prices but otherwise there is no change.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

With continued stringency in the money market, the prices of the securities have receded to a small extent thuogh there is no indication of selling pressure. We do not anticipate any activity in this section until there are signs of easier money.

Call money is in the region of 6 per cent

Name of the Company	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	135-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	91-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	89-0-0
ELECTRIC.		
Karachi Electrics'	100-0-0	140-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0	135-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c.; Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	109-8-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karchi Flour Mills.	80-0-0	135-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

SPECIAL FACILITIES
TO ORTHODOX HINDUS
CONTEMPLATING

CONTINENTAL TOUR

A special steamer will sail for Europe from Bombay about the end of May, 1929, returning back to India after three months. Catering by orthodox and high class Brahmans throughout the tour.

Visit European Countries

now for pleasure or for acquiring more knowledge to expand your business.

Details from:
THE HINDU EXPRESS Co.,
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CRABBIE'S
CELEBRATED
GINGER WINE
(BLUE LABEL)

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & Co. LTD. LEITH, SCOTLAND

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Homelryk:—"Market would have been better but for entire absence of speculation."

From Liverpool:—"Egyptian spinners masters having agreed to run short time 33 1/3 per cent during next two months."

From New York:—"Domestic consumption bullish but advance checked by longs realising: Think it a purchase on any further decline. Piece goods and yarn markets steady and moderatively active."

Reuter:—"Market was comparatively steady until closing, when suddenly declined on liquidation and New Orleans selling."

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. (10-10 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Consider present prices high enough Recommend pofit taking."

Messrs. Girnning and Co.'s cable:—

"American Consumption Report for January 6,68,000 bales. Market would have been better but for entire absence of speculation."

Messrs. Devakran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 14th inst.:—

January consumption 668. Encouraging bullish views.

New York Feb. 14:—

March Highest 20.17 (at the opening) Lowest 19.91 (2-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 14th inst.:—

Consumption considerabiy larger than expected, but advance broughtout long liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 14.

March	19.93	—.10
May	19.97	—.15
July	19.63	—.15
October	19.47	—.21
December	19.40	—.21
Middling Spot	20.20	—.10
Oct. Sou-Dely	19.36	—.22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 14.

March	19.27	—.12
May	19.38	—.13
Middling Spot	19.02	—.13

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	20.02
May	20.09
July	19.76

New York, Noon Call:—

March	20.04
May	20.12
July	19.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

	Opening	Closing	
February		10.14	—.03
March	10.24	10.21	—.03
April		10.24	—.03
May	10.34	10.32	—.01
June		10.32	—.01
July	10.37	10.35	—.01
August		10.31	—.01
September		10.28	—.01
October	10.27	10.25	—.01
November		10.23	—.01
December		10.23	—.01
January	10.25	10.22	—.01
February		10.22	—.01
Middling Spot		10.46	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

February	17.15 plus .11
March	17.34 plus .11
April	17.36 plus .11
May	17.69 plus .12
June	17.69 plus .12
July	17.92 plus .12
August	17.93 plus .12
September	17.99 plus .12
October	18.01 plus .12
November	18.02 plus .12
December	18.01 plus .12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.90 —.02

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Feb/Mar. £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar £19/2/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. £18/18/9

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Shipment Nominal Feb/Mar. £19/2/6

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Apl/May £19/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Sellers Feb/Mar. £10/1/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivered Sellers Mar/Apl. 29/3
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid May/Aug. 29/7-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 14.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£145
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-3/4
Conversion Loan	£77-3/4
Indian Lon 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-3/4
Consols	£55-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 14.

Demand Bills 484.90

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 14.

Silver—Market is very quiet.

Spot	25-3/4
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. T4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 14.

Interest, 7 Day.'s Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Marke Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 14.

T T Milan on London	92.82
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-7/8
T T Brisselc on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	20.99
T Milan on London	92.82
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.28
T T London on Prague	164.00

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 14.

	This week
Total Bullion	£155,100,000
Public Deposits	£19,680,000
Others Deposits	£94,600,000
Government Securities	£47,900,000
Other Deposits	£94,600,000
Notes and Coin	£57,500,000
Notes in Circulation	£352,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	50.27 p.c.

LIVERPOOL WHEATS. MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 14.

March close at s9/3d.
May close at s9/5 3/8d.
July close at s9/7 3/4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 128 3/4 cents.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25
Scinde, Fine	7.50
Scinde, Superfine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.00
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25
Bengal, Fine	7.50
Oomra, Good	7.60
Oomra, Fully Good	7.90
Oomra Fine	8.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.70
Broach, Fine	8.95

STOCKS AND SHARES

Further Decline in Values

BEARS AGRESSIVE SELLERS

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The declining tendency which marked yesterday's session was further accentuated to-day. There was total absence of buyers and prices recorded further lower senels under aggressive selling by bear operators. The rise in the Bank rate has considerably impaired the confidence and even though prices may show some recovery on short covering but looking to the general economic conditions, further declines seem inevitable.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal's report issued to-day states as under:—

Our market is weak. The downward tendency evinced yesterday, was further accentuated to-day, when the market opened under the last closing rates and slumped as much again during the course of the session, closing at the lowest rates of the day.

In mill shares Bombay Dyeings also lost a good 10 points, and bull support was unavailing this morning Other mill shares sagged in proportion.

In the industrial section Cements were comparatively steady on bull purchases. But Steels under went further punishment at the hands of the bears and weak—holders. Hydros, Bombay Steams and Alcocks fared equal badly and declined pretty heavily in the absence of support.

The rise in the Bank rate yesterday was a God—send to the bears who were not slow to take advantage of it and draw the waverers on to their side.

We rather expect scalping markets till budget time.

For the same cause Government Paper is also weak.

TATA STEEL SHARES.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt make the following remarks in connection with Tata Steel shares in to-day's report:—

We have various people enquiring about Tata Steel shares. Many of them are anxious to find out if the co., will be able to pay a dividend to the 2nd Preference shareholders. Our enquiry results in discouraging news. The company has suffered very heavily during the last labour trouble in Jamshedpur. The figures of dead loss during the strike period are said to be somewhere about 140 lacs of rupees. Since then the company which was expected to make up little by little has frustrated the hopes of the shareholders. Hopes of seeing an output of over 40,000 tons of finished steel have the present melted away. Besides this the lower prices of steel has also been responsible for the drop in profits.

We have been given to understand that there is no chanre for 2nd. Preference shareholders to get a dividend this time. Very many people have invested in these shares but as circumstances have changed and as prices are sagging almost daily. they seem to be worried about their holdings. We would advise them not to unload for the present for if they do so there will be loss of capital.

As regards Deffered and Ordinary shares of this Company, we think that a drop seems to be inevitable. The Bulls may try to keep them up but the tide is likely to turn against them sooner or later. We would however recommend our clients to refrain from committing themselves with any restricted short sales.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 890, 88, 86, 33, 81.
Century 406; 5; 2; 400; 2; 400.
Colaba 140; 37.
Crescent 135.
Fazul 776; 75; 73; 72; 71; 70.
Indore 393, 95.
Madhowji 53.
Nagpur 501; 498.
New Great 233; 28; 30.
Pearl 495; 99; 91; 90.
Simplex 75.
Swadeshi 448; 45, 46
Burma 796, 97, 93, 91; 92; 91
Hydro 1118; 15; 13; 10; 12; 15.
Tram 150.
Def. 271; 67, 65; 66, 65-10.
Ord. 76; 75/12; 74/14; 75.
Bundi 20/6, 74; 6.
Indian 333; 32; 31/14.
Katni Ord. 230; 28.
Alcock 333, 28, 21.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 352-347-8
Apollo 50 nil, 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 881-4
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 400.
Central India 100f 498-12
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 100 6f 137-8
Coorla 100 7f 158-12
Crescent 100 9f 135
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E.D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8, 210
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 770
Finlay 100 10y 110
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127-8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 231-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 14-8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 10/ 13/0/6/y 203-12
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1485.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 53-12
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Manecklee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75.
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1185.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 +2f x.d. 165.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 97-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 230
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 490
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6-12
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5725
Simplex 250 nil 75
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadeshi 100 10f 446-4
Swan 100 10y 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 51-4.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f 103-8
Baroda 50 3f 78.
Central 250 0/8 22-4

Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 348-12. 348-12
Union 5/4/3-12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0f 20-6
Central India Mining 8-14.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 105.
Indian Cement 200 nil 331/4
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 228-12
Katni Cemert Def. 100 10 840
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6 20.
United Cement 100 6y 92

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 810.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Centrai Portland 99.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92.
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1-/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-0.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 138-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 577-8.
Bombay Tramway Ordy 50. 2/31 150
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1113-12
Tata Power O 1000 nil 490.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 227-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 11.
New India Assurance 15 1y 22-2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 321-4.
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/-
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 791-4 x.d.
Do. Contribntory 50 12f. 283/12
British Burma Petroleum £1 0/4/0y 4-11.
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12-5.
Tata Construction 30 4y 53.
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 75.
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 265.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55-8.

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 57.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 15.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £102

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The local market opened at Rs. 359 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled easy on long liquidation. There was little support. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 358-8.
Broach J.-A. 364-8.
Oomra March 317-8.
Oomra May 329-8.
Bengal March 264-8.
Bengal May 271-8.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Bengal 262 March.
Bengal 267 May.
Broach 358 A/M.
Broach 364 J/A.
Umra 317 March.
Umra 320 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	—	272	267	259	252
Sindh	—	274	269	261	254
Punjab	—	269	264	256	249
Rajputana	—	272	267	259	252
Umra No. 3	324	319	313	303	—
C. P. No. 1	344	339	333	323	—
C. P. No. 2	334	329	323	313	—
Khandesh	—	—	292	282	—

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Tata & Co. Khandesh 288.
200 Tata & Co. Sindh American 369.
100 Tata & Co. Barwaha 284.
100 Tata & Co. Burna 322.
100 Tata & Co. Nanded 320.
150 Don Mill Indore 282.
100 H. Rambhagat Hansi 269
100 Don Mill Naserabad 266.
100 Japan & Co. Harsud 293.
100 Patel Cotton & Co Ghatanjin 317.
100 Birla Bros. Mulkapur 295.
400 G. G. Kesha & Co. C. P. No. 1 324.
100 Curamshi Damji & Co. Harda 311 1/4.
100 Curamshi Damji & Co. Kuradwadi 302 1/2.
100 G. V. Lunke & Co. Khamgaon inferior 200.
100 R. Rambhugat & Co. Cambodia 399.
100 Kotak & Co. Wardha 326.
100 Kotak & Co. Wun 328.
100 Ralli Bros. Harsud 258
100 Volkart Bros Arvi 322.
100 S. J. Devid Mill Bengal 266.

LATEST U. S. MILL STATISTICS

IN '1000's.

	Consumed	Spindles	Stocks
Jan. 1929	668	30758	1768
Dec.	544	31715	1707
Jan. 1928	582	31698	1707
Dec. 1927	544	31725	1707

The total consumption of American Mills for the half season ending January is 3,451,000 bales against same period last season 3,625,00 Bales. This shows that so far consumption is 174,000 Bales under last season at this time.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

	Cwts.
Wheat	172
Linseed	1210
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	966
Gingellyseeds	2121
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	31165
Castorseed	4090
Rice	155
Myrabollams	1232
Cottonseed	13873
Gram	792
Joowar	1771
Maize	58
Barley	1157
Bajree	1587
Coal	1399 tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 14.

Ruzario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb., Cargoes Afloat Sellers 45|-.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes:— Afloat to Continent Paid 44/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:— Afloat Sellers 48|-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:— No offerings.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 15.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31-32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5-31/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks selling T T 1-5/1516 March-April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-11-32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 March.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T/T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1-4
Banks Buying T T 274 1-4
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 939.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 948

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4 85 11/32 14th inst
Shanghai/London 2/6 11/6 15th inst
London/Japan 1/10 13/32 14th inst
London/Paris 124.30 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 14th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11½ 13th inst £4-4-11 1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 25-3/4 13th inst. 25-3/4 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13/16 13th inst 25-3/4 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56-1/4 13th inst. 56-1/4 14th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/32 p.c.; 13th inst. 5 5/16 p.c.; 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5-1/4 p.c.; 13th inst 5½ p.c.; 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7½ per cent 2 mons. 6 1/2 per cent. 6 mons. 5 1/2 per cent. 12 Mons 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

As a result of rise in the Bank rate the gilt-edged market displayed considerable weakness. It is reported that some of the Banks are carrying large stocks and in the absence of public buying it is very difficult to find buyers. To-day there was heavy liquidation and prices registered a sharp decline.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/9/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84-15.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/7.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
3 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72 9/6 1945-55 Rs. 104/4/6.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 Months Discounts 5 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/4 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/2 p
Tone of

TRADE AND FINANCE

Causes of Rise in Bank Rate to 8 p. c.

BUSINESS HAMPERED BY RIOTS

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, (Feb. 15.

MONEY.

Stringent conditions prevailed in the money market this week with numerous arrivers of call funds at 6-1/2 to 6-1/2 per cent. The trade demand has again increased this time by the substantial amount of about Rs. 159 lakhs. On Thursday upon the raising of the Bank rate to 8 per cent., the rate for call funds advanced as high as 7 to 7-1/4 per cent. It is believed that Government of India have notified the Imperial Bank of India that all loans borrowed from the currency department by the Bank up to now and also future borrowing will, until further notice be charged at the rate of 8 per cent. The Imperial Bank has thus been forced to raised their rate of interest from 7 to 8 per cent. Last year the Managing Governors of the Bank made great efforts not to raise the bank rate to 8 per cent and they would have probably done the same this year. In view of the tightness of the money market in England where the Bank of England rate has been raised to 5-1/2 per cent. last week, it was to be expected that Government of India would be obliged to have recourse to this step.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th February 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 159.77 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 10,08,24,000 as against Rs. 10.67 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.83, a decrease of 1.80 per cent. under last week. Loans are down by Rs. 39.12 lakhs, while cash credits and inland bills discounted have gone up by Rs. 63.61 lakhs and Rs. 79.66 lakhs respectively. Both Government deposit as well as other deposits are down, the former by Rs. 201.41 lakhs to Rs. 5.12 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, and the latter by Rs. 50.62 lakhs to Rs. 70.58 crores.

Due to the continrance of riots in the City, business in all markets was paralysed. The situation grew very serious on Saturday, when Government passed the curfew order prohibiting people from moving about in certain streets in groups of more than five between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. The passing of this order towards the end restored confidence to a great extent and business in almost all markets was resumed as from Wednesday. This order has however been amended as from Wednesday last and the hours of restriction are between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. It is felt that before long normal conditions will prevail.

In the early part of the week, business in gilt-edged securities was at a stand still. At the reopening on Tuesday easier conditions prevailed. Following the raising of the Bank rate, prices showed a further decline, 3-1/2 per cent paper touching the low of Rs. 73/0/6. The volume of business was on a restricted scale 5 per cent. Loans 1945/55 quickened to Rs. 104/6 and 1935 and 1933 loans kept unmoved at Rs. 100/11 and Rs. 101. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 were also quiet at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 102/7 and 1932 at Rs. 103/7. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan remained steady at Rs. 108/6. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan shows no change at Rs. 84/15 while 1934/37 eased slightly to Rs. 92/4. 3-1/2 1955/60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 94/12 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96/12.

The currency return of the 7th February shows a decrease of Rs. 57/46 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 189.16 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also receded the former by Rs. 59.13 lacs to Rs. 94.06 crores and the latter by Rs. 13.14 lacs to Rs. 1.74 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. Sterling securities show an increase of Rs. 15.21 lacs to Rs. 7.85 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.20 as against 69.44 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

There was complete absence of business in sterling exchange during the forepart of the week. However, since Wednesday the market assumed a steaier tone with importers selling. Gove. rejection of all tenders under 1s.6d. followed shortly by the advance in the Bank rate has had a strengthening effect on the market. Ready T.T. was available at 1s.5-31/32d with buy for buyers at 1s 6d. The enquiry for all remittances including that for bullion was moderate. The following are the closing quotations:—

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at $4.85-7/16. French francs, the Belga show little change at 124.34 and 34.90 Italian lira is quoted at 92.80.

On Wednesday the 13th February, tenders to the amount of £350,000 at 1/32d were received and allotted in full while tenders were rejected. £1 million bills is decred for tender on Wednesday the 20th February on the same conditions.

GOLD.

Upon the resumption of business on Wednesday, ready gold was in good demand and the price fluctuated both ways by three pies per tola, the closing quotation being Rs. 21-10-6. The demand was mainly from Calcutta, which in its turn met the requirements of upcountry markets as Bombay was enveloped in rioting. During the last three days the offtake averaged some 15,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand approximate some 1 lac tolas. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13/7/0 for ready and Rs. 13/6/9 for delivery 21st February. In London the quotation for gold remained unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/11 and Rs. 21/10/3 for ready, Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/8/0 for 25th February settlement and Rs. 21/8/6 and Rs. 21/8/3 for 26th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 65,000 gold and 20,000 sovereigns. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £215,000 The total imports during the week amounted Rs. 14,58,694 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £.

SILVER.

During the last three days of the week when the silver market was open, a fair amount of business was transacted. The price fluctuations were however, confined to about 3 annas per 100 tolas This was mainly due to the holidays in Shanghai on account of the Chinese New Year which ends on the 14th February.. China banks evinced little interest but America however figured as a seller. Ready opened at Rs. 58/9 and after reaching Rs. 58/12 eased off to Rs. 58/9. About 125 bars were railed upcountry during the week, and stocks on hand are almost unchanged at about 4900 bars. The rate for T.T. on London in Shanghai, where the market reopened to-day, is quoted at 2s.6-11/16d. with an easy tone. In London the highest and lowest rates were 25-7/8 and 25-3/4 for ready and 25-15/16d and 25-13/16 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 58-12 and 58-9 for ready Rs. 58-14 and Rs. 58-10 for 28th February settlement and Rs. 59-2 and Rs. 58-14 for 30th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 128,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £639,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 178 bars and Rs. 230,367 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £12,000.

SHARES.

SHARES. There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the period under report Cotton mill shares were generally inactive with the exception of Bombay Dyeings which improved from Rs. 890 to Rs. 900, but receded at the close to Rs. 811/4. This is probably dut to favourable reports regarding the next dividend. Following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Century Rs. 410-406/4; Central India Rs. 503/12-502/8-; Crescent Rs. 138/12-136/4- Fazulbhoy Rs. 781/4-780-; Indore Malwa Rs. 395-; Kohinoor Rs. 211/4-207- New Great Rs. 238/12-233/12 Pearls Rs. 500-496/4-; Simplex Rs. 77/8-75- and Swadeshi Rs. 453/12-451/4-

In the miscellaneous section all industrial shares show a decline, due at least partially to tighter moretary conditions attending the rise in the bank rate. Tata Iron Ordys. are down by Rs. 3 toRs. 76/12 and Defds. by about Rs. 10 to Rs. 273/12 Tata Hydro shares slightly receded to Rs. 1120 and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 577/8. Alcocks eased to Rs. 332/8 and Bombay Burma shares to Rs. 798/12. Bombay Tram were almost steady at Rs. 151/4. In steam shares, Bombay steams are quoted at Rs. 226/4 and Scindias at Rs. 12/12. Cement shares also showed weakness, Bundis closing at Rs. 20/8, Indian Cements at Rs. 333/12 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 230 Railway shares show no change in prices except Tapti Valleys which improved from Rs. 655 to Rs. 670.

Imperial Bank shares were unchanged at Rs. 1430 and contributories at Rs. 348/12. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 103/12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 22/6.

CALCUTTA.

In spite of a rise in the price of Bessians from Rs. 16/4 to Rs. 16/9 jute shares in the Calcutta market were quiescent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/7/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/4/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment January Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March. Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July.-Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8/3 per cwt F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Feb.-March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Quiet.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notese)	£104.0.0
Assam Bergal Railway Ordy. Stock	£98.10.0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£2.18.9
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	£98.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£9.17.9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1.0.3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£0.12.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£7.0.0
French 5 per cent Reates	£19.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£145.10.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£1.7.9
India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	£70.0.0
Indian 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£91.10.0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£60.0.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£0.3.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£0.13.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£0.6.3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£8.11.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£9.10.0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£0.4.9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Debs.	£80.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£192.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent Pref. Stock).	£97.5.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£104.0.0
War Loan 5 per cent (1929/47)	£102.0.0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Since our last report, there is very little business done except a small quantity of Lodna Steam Coal ex s.s. Shuja.

One steamer is fixed for Coal from Calcutta to Bombay at about Rs. 7/8 per ton.

The market is steady and quiet.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

4-2-29 s.s. Kilnsea Deshargarh Coal Andrew Yule & Co.

6-2-29 s.s. Jobshaven Durban Navigation Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

8-2-29 s.s. Shuja Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

11-2-29 s.s. Sultania Victoria & Raneegunj Jharia Mixture Choonilal Harilal & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

18-2-29 s.s. Zayani Poniati Coal Gandhi & Co.

19-2-29 s.s. Magician Seeb/Poni, and Bhoringya Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

23-2-29 s.s. Matheran Deshargarh Coal Andrew Yule & Co.

25-2-29 s.s. Clune Park Natal Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

28-2-29 s.s. Arabistan Deshargarh Coal S. D. Shethia & Co.

28-2-29 s.s. Akbar Bengal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

3-3-29 s.s. Sarvistan Victoria Steam Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co.

16-3-29 s.s. Shuja (next voyage) Bengal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

QUATATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scalles Darukhana.
Natal Coal	26/- Sh.	
Desargarh Coal	Rs. 16/4	Rs 17/8
Desh./Seeb./Poniati	Rs. 16/-	Rs. 17/4.
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/8
Victoria Steam Coal	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/8
Raneegunj Selected	Rs. 15/8.	
Mixture Raneegunj Jharia	Rs. 15/8.	

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21
Cavunal Rub, & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	29
Ceylon Rubber	44
Chunes Estates	26
Co hin Rubber	41
Dela Tea	...
Estates Co. of Uva	...
Fairlown Estate	37
Gloucester Estates	60
Kathawe Rubber	15
Kouiton Rubber	9
Morawala Rubber	45
Nalo-Malay Estates	20
Nambulande T. & Rub.	12-8
Jebong Rubber	19
K lutara Company	38
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	26
Lanka Rubber	62
Lansdowne Rubber	174
Maha Uva Estates	55x.d.
Meall Mor Estates	27
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	46
North-Western Rub.	23
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	24
Saffragam T. & Rub.	200
Talgaswella Tea	50
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	55
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	15
Vogan Tea	43
Warriapolla Estate	29

BULLION MARKET.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/12.
London Forward 25/12.
America cent 56/4.

	Op.	Cl.
China 2/6/11	2/6/11.	
Ready 58/7.		

	Op.	H.	L.	6 p.m.
Magh	58/9	58/9	58/7	58/7
Tejimendi -/6/-.				
Falgune	58/14	58/14	58/12	58/12
Tejimendi -/13/-.				

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/6.
Magh 21/8/3.
Falgune 21/8/6.
National City 21/11.
N. Manordass 21/10/6.
N. Motilal 21/10/6.

"Tone of Silver"—Steady at the close. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. India was buyer at lower rate. Buyers came in after fixing.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	6252	237761	198875
Central India	2044	155690	179166
Barsi and Nagar	2209	138901	196832
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2327	49971	79927
Berar	4031	469290	407615
Central Provinces	2312	229190	173995
Total Oomras	19175	1280803	1236716
Dholera	2283	48927	61133
N.-W. Provinces		54795	60559
Rajputana	102	22062	76169
Sind-Punjab	1394	37707	108223
Broach	254	6964	2615
Ccompta & Dharwar	467	10597	3976
Westerns-Northerns		10356	3808
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4764	7618
Persian		816	3231
American		2495	22093
Egyptian and African		18497	10205
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	23675	1498794	1546497

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 7th Feb. Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3332	378681	259650
Japan & China	5078	679913	413449
Coast Ports		9712	12865
Up-country by Rail		52897	37895
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		60785	47027
Total	8410	1181988	770884

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy Average
Bengal Superfine	280	...
Bengal Fine	275	...
Bengal F. G.	270	235/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	270	235/40
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	320/22	310/15
Nagpur Savner Fine	325/30	315/20
Yeotmal Fine	320	300/10
Arvi Fine	320/22	305/10
Amraoti Fine	310/15	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310/15	290/90
Mulkapur Fine	295	270/75
Khandesh Fine	285	255/60
Muthia Fine	275	250/65
Muthia F. G.	270	230/50
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	335/40	305
Purna FG. GS.	320	300
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310/15	290/95
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	... Old.
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	320
Cambodia	400/395	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	355
Compta Good	...	355
Jinja	...	505

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 12/3.

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/4-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

July/Sept., per cwt., 12/4-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 12/5

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 55/10 Highest Rs. 56/3/6 Lowest Rs. 55/8 Closing Rs. 55/12/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/13/10/ 1/2 Highest Rs.—Lowest Rs.— Closing Rs. 4/13/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/5 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 54/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 57/3 Highest Rs. 57/5 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 57/4.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, AON & Co., 144, 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 14-2-29	7998000	6965000
Receipts Yesterday 14-2-29	11000	16000
Exports to date 14-2-29	5848000	5003000
Stock at Ports 9-2-29	2151000	2242000
Stock Interior Towns 9-2-29	1098000	1088000
Stock Liverpool 9-2-29	1061000	763000
Visible Supply 9-2-29	5432000	5400000
Quantity in Sight 9-2-29	12783000	11409000

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Shell cases per case Rs 8-15-6.
Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.
Firefly cases per case Rs. 8-7-6.
Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 14.

Copper, English Best Selected	£82-1/8
Copper, Braziers	£91-3/4
Yellow Metal	£72-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£224

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot Sellers -/11-1/2.

—:o:—

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 15.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 563 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50 per ton.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

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Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1 000 per annum on Whole Life Policies

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

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THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

MR. KHADILKAR ARRESTED

Charged under Sec. 124., I. P. C.

SEQUEL TO COMMENTS ON PUBLIC SAFETY BILL AND BOMBAY RIOTS

High Court Grants Bail

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the editor of the popular Marathi daily "Nava Kal", was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday on a charge of sedition in respect of a leading article which appeared in the paper on Saturday (February 9). On Thursday evening, the police raided the offices of the journal at Girgaum and seized all the copies of the issue in question. Mr. Khadilkar was placed under arrest and marched to the police station.

Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the accused made two applications to the Court, one for the postponement of the case, and another for the release of Mr. Khadilkar on bail, both of which were refused by the Magistrate.

At the outset, Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, informed the Court that he was prepared to proceed with the case. Mr. Khadilkar was arrested on Thursday evening under Section 124 A, in respect of an article which appeared in the "Nava Kal" on February 9.

Mr. Nariman submitted that it was not fair to the accused to go on with the case at once. He was only arrested the previous evening, and naturally required time to prepare his defence.

The Magistrate observed that it was in the interest of the public as well as the accused, that the case should be proceeded with and thereby minimise this anxiety to the accused unnecessarily caused by any delay.

PLEA FOR TRIAL BEFORE JURY.

Mr. Nariman stated that the defence would have to consider whether they should not apply for the case to be committed to the Sessions Court, because in his opinion the case was preeminently one which should be tried before a jury. In support of his application for postponement, Mr. Nariman also stated that His Worship, in the capacity of a Magistrate and as also an Executive Officer had taken some part in the recent riots.

The Magistrate: I have not taken any part n the riots. (Laughter).

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman stated that as the Magistrate himself had taken part in quelling and suppressing the riots, and as in the case some incidents bearing upon the attitude of the officials would have to be considered, it would be in a way proper that the case would have to be tried by a jury.

Mr. Nariman then referred to the article which formed the subject matter of the case, and stated that the Magistrate would have to consider that the article formed only a part of a controversy which was actually started by another paper and to which this article was only a reply He also pointed out that the prosecution had isolated this article from the previous ones, on this controversy.

"NO REASON FOR COMMITTING TO SESSIONS."

The Magistrate did not see why he should commit the case to the sessions, when he had jurisdiction to try it and when he knew that the High Court was congested. However, to facilitate the defence he would first record the prosecution eveidence, and then allow some time to the defence before a charge was framed.

Mr. Nariman stated that he did not understand why such "extreme haste" should be observed in this particular instance.

The Magistrate reiterated that it was in the public interest, and reported that he had tried many cases on the same day as they were filed. He, therefore, refused Mr. Nariman's application for postponement, but would allow him one days' postponement, and would take up the case on Saturday.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES BAIL.

Mr. Nariman then applied for the release of the accused on bail.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, opposing the application, stated that he had instructions from the Commissioner of Police to oppose the application, as the Commissioner thought that the crime was a serious one, being against the State. He opposed bailing the accused in these times of riot.

Mr. Nariman stated that he would have been much pleased if the public prosecutor had exercised his own discretion in the matter instead of giving the arguments of the Commissioner. He was disposed to think that the reasons for opposing the application were "frivolous", and further there were no riots in the city. On the other hand, if the accused was released, it would help more towards the public peace. It was true, he said, that legal difficulties against the release of the accused could be advanced, but in this case the same did not exist, because the Magistrate had already said that he would go on with the case, and the utmost punishment he could give was two years. He referred to the section by which a Magistrate was given no power to release persons whose offences were punishable by transportation for life. The bogey of transportation for life he argued, did not really exist in this case, as His Worship had already expressed his wish to go on with the case.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

The Magistrate refused the application for bail, as he said he was bound by the wordings of the above section and had no power to release the accused.

Mr. Nariman then applied for a certified copy of the order with a view to move the High Court in the matter.

MR. KHADILKAR GRANTED BAIL.

Before Justices Mirza and Patker at the High Court an appication for bail

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Indian ambassador, who is returning to-day to his Mother Country after winning laurels in South Africa as the tribune of his countrymen.

was made on behalf of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, editor of "Nawa Kal".

The accused's counsel Mr. G. N. Thakore submitted that if he was detained in custody pending the hearing of the case which would take a long time, he would be deprived of the opportunity of defending himself.

The Government Pleader Mr. P. B. Shingne said that Government had no objection to bail being granted if the accused furnished two sureties of Rs. 5000 each and undertook not to publish further articles of the kind.

On the accused giving the necessary undertaking, their Lordships ordered him to be released on bail.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

Children's Hour. (European and Indian).

7 p.m. Your Aunties and Uncles of the Bombay Station will entertain you with music Songs and Stories.

7-30 p.m. Poet Lalitji, will entertain the Children with Stories and Songs.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold Seeds. Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m. London Fashions By Mail By Evelyn Russell.

9-30 p.m. Himmatram Purshotam, Vocal Music.

10 p.m. Nissar Ahmed Khan, Vocal Music.

10-40 p.m. Saiyyad Sufiali, Sitar Solo.

HIGH COURT

BELGAUM BRIBERY CASE

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED

The judgment delivered by Justices Mirza and Murphy at the High Court in the Belgaum bribery case appeal has been incorrectly reported in our yesterday's issue.

The correct order is that the sentences on accused 1 to 3 have been confirmed and their appeals dismissed.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, sentenced No. 1, (C. E. Ring, Deputy Superintendent of Police) to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine; No. 2 (Police Inspector L. N. Turner) to 1 year and Rs. 100 fine; and No. 3 (Police Inspector Wamaa Balwant Moghe) to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

These sentences have been confirmed, and not remitted as incorrectly stated in our previous report.

On the other hand, the sentences on accused 4 to 9 (except No. 8 who was acquitted) was remitted to the period already served by them in jail, and they were ordered to be released.

DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

The appeal filed by Kondi Kalugade against the death sentence passed by Sessions Judge of Satara was disposed off by the Appellate Bench of the High Court.

The accused had a widowed sister who was leading an unchaste life. While going together to a neighbouring village, a quarrel arose over her misconduct and she threatened to ruin him and demolish his house. The accused on a rage killed her on the spot.

The accused pleaded that he was provoked by the misconduct of his sister who had brought disgrace on the fair name of his family and also by her threat to ruin him.

Their Lordships held that there was no reasonable apprehension of a woman's threat being materialised, and it was not sufficient provocation. But the accused had made a clean breast of the whole affair, and in view of this they reduced the death sentence to transportation for life.

TENNIS

W. I. TOURNEY

RESULTS OF FRIDAY'S MATCHES.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Western India Tennis Tournament on Friday.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Take beat Govindrao, 6—1, 6—1.
Kamrudin beat Marks, 6—2, 8—6.
Raja Iyer, W.O.H. Le Roy.
Gazdar beat Misra, 6—3, 6—3.
M. Fox beat Ten Broeck, 6—2, 6—1.
Pitt beat Scott, 6—1, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Wagle, W.O. Essaye and Another.
Maundrell and Hughes Hallett beat Hirji and Fazalbhoy, 6—1, 6—2.
Gazdar and Dastoor beat Asano and Nakaya, 7—5, 9—11, 7—5.
Gazdar and Dastoor beat Shellenberger and Schleiter, 6—0, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Annett and Mrs. Jones beat Khatas and Mrs. Campbell, 6—4, 7—5.
Brough and Mrs. Hunt beat Marks and Mrs. Race, 7—5, 6—4.
Kamrudin and Mrs. Ridsdale beat Mr. and Mrs. Freke, 7—5, 6—1.

"DIL PAZIR"

ENTERTAINMENT POSTPONED

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala writes:—"Dil Pazir", the variety entertainment organised in aid of the Girl Guides Fund, Bombay Division and the Street Blind Women of Bombay by Mrs. Sabavala which was going to be held at the "Royal Opera House" on the 21st inst. at 5-30 has been postponed to a later date which will be notified in due course.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to welcome Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 P.M. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

MONDAY, February 18.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3 P. M. (S. T.).

Gokhale anniversary celebration, Wilson College, 4 p.m. Lady Meherbai Dorab Tata presiding.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Conference will be held on Sunday, 17th instant at 4 p.m., at the General Education Institute's, Chhabildas High School, Near Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, to-day, (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. G. Annajirao M.A., B.L., will give his "Impressions of Calcutta Congress" on Sunday the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association Hall, Gamdevi. Light refreshments will be served on the occasion. All the members of the Community are requested to be present.

LECTURE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Mrs. Lavingika Priyamvad Mehta B.A., will deliver a public lecture on "Co-education" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at Santa Cruz in the Amarbhuvan Bungiow, Ghod Bunder Road, Vice-Prof. K. T. Shah as published before.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bazar of the Seeds Traders' Association will, from Monday (the 18th instant) remain open as usual, that is, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

The above School which was kept closed for the last few days on accounnt of rioting, will re-open from Monday.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College will be re-opened on Monday the 18th instant and will commence regular classes from the same day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum on Sunday the 17th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY MUSIC CLASS AT VILLE PARLE.

The weekly music class at Ville Parle will be held to-morrow (Sunday) between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Binkar Laxmanrao Chavan and his assistant Pandit Vighneshwar Sastri will give lessons in music after which there will be a general programme of music. The class will be held at Sadashiv Niwas near Thosar's New Hanuman Mandir, Ville Parle. The organisers have made special arrangements for ladies' accommodation.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION.

Mr. Maganlal R. Vidyarthi M.A., LLB., B.Sc., is standing for the ensuing election of the Bombay University Senate from the constituency of the District Local Boards of Gujerat.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Koyoi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 13th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday evening at 4 p.m. on 17th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left London on the 2nd instant arrived and left Port Said on the morning of the 14th idem.

GOVERNOR'S STATE DRIVE.

Maya Road South of the Secretariat and the area surrounding Wellington Fountain will be closed to all Vehcular traffic on Monday, the 18th instant from 9 a.m. as the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes will drive in State from the Secretariat to the new Council Hall.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Supplementary Superscribed for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday the 16th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday the 17th inst.

STUDENTS' AND YOUTHS' RECEPTION TO MR. SASTRI.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is arriving in Bombay to-day (Saturday) per s.s. "Karoa" at Alexandra Docks No. 18, when members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Bombay Youth League, Catholic Students' Union, Deccan Students' Union, Muslim Students' Union, Yotuh Lodge Theosophical Society, Young Men's Hindu Association, Young Men's Parsee Association and Young Theists' Union are requested to be present at the Docks at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to accord Mr. Sastri a public welcome.

Dr. Jan Mahomed Ibrahim Sayani and not Dr. Ibrahim Sayani, as stated in yesterday's "Chronicle" accompanied the Peace Committee's tour through the city on Thursday.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK

MAY.

	Feb. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	19.97
To-day's Opening Rate	20.01
Difference	plus .04
Today's Closing Rate	19.99
Difference	plus .02

Brooch Expectation 350 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Feb. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	10.32
To-day's Opening Rate	10.26
Difference	— 06
To-day's Closing	plus 10.32
Difference	Unchanged.

WELCOME TO RT. HON. SASTRI

To-day's Public Meeting.

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held at The SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 P. M. (S. T.) Under the joint auspices of (1) The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, (2) The Indian Merchants' Chamber, (3) The European Association, (4) The Western India National Liberal Association, (5) The Bombay Progressive Association, (6) The National Home Rule League, (7) The Bombay Presidency Association, in order to welcome The Right Hon. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P. C. on his return home after a successful official career in South Africa, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., will preside.

SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

The first six rows in the centre of the Hall will be reserved for ladies.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929.

You must have noticed that there is a school of writers in Great Britain who complain that their country is becoming decadent. Gone are the days when Britain was ahead of everything. Now she only rules the waves and a vast number of black and brown people.

* * * *

However, some of her stalwart sons are seeking to make Britain financially strong again. Money, you know, may be the root of all evil, but without money no Imperialist nation can get on.

* * * *

Lord Birkenhead is one of these stalwarts. He desires to bring "light" to Britain and "utility" and "power" with the help of American money. The New York Utility Power and Light Corporation has announced that it has acquired the entire ordinary shares of Greater London and Counties Trust Limited. It has invited the co-operation of Lord Birkenhead to make the Trust a success.

* * * *

Lord Birkenhead has agreed. In a telephone conversation he announced his patriotic decision to serve his country by accepting the Chairmanship of the Greater London and Counties Trust Limited. Now we shall have enough utility, power and light to run the British Empire in the manner his lordship desires.

* * * *

"Mr. Bajpai, the Education Secretary, might be a devotee of 'ahimsa' but the traditions of his service, the I.C.S., and of his caste were against 'ahimsa.'"

(Dr. Moonje in the Assembly.)

* * * *

I protest. I do not think it is fair to say that the traditions of the I.C.S., are against 'ahimsa'. Why, I have met some members of that service who were even vegetarians.

* * * *

An American girl, says a New York journal, recently posted herself as "parcel by air." I don't know whether the pilot of the machine which carried this big parcel had to squeeze it in by his side owing to want of room.

* * * *

"Pa, what is influence?"

"Influence, sonny, is what you think you have until you try to use it."

MUNICIPAL DEPUTATION WALKS OUT

ALLEGED INSULT TO A MEMBER

CONTRETEMPT AT SECRETARIAT

An unfortunate contretempt, we understand, put an abrupt end to the discussion that were being carried on yesterday in the room of the Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, in the Secretariat between him and a deputation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The deputation had gone to the Secretariat on the invitation of the Government to discuss the proposed legislation regarding the appointment of Special Presidency Magistrates to try municipal cases. In the course of the discussion, one of the members, it is alleged, felt that he was insulted and he, therefore, walked out of the room. It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Hotson expressed his desire to continue to the discussion after the member had left. But Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, who was the leader of the deputation, is understood to have informed the Home Member that in the circumstances, he could not continue the discussion. He, along with the other members of the deputation, therefore, left the room.

BOMBAY RACES

FOURTH DAY

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX."

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—2-0 p.m.
KNIGHT'S CROSS 1
SUNNYMOVA 2

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—2-30 p.m.
BLACK KING 1
MAHDOOR 2
ALDER II. 3

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Div. I.—3-0 p.m.
AMIJ 1
SHAMSUZZAMAN 2
ARAB PRINCE 3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—3-30 p.m.
TINDER GEE 1
CORBYN 2
PRINCE ARTHUR 3

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Div. II.—4-0 p.m.
ROULETTE 1
HABOOB 2
NASSIMA 3

THE COLABA CUP.—4-30 p.m.
METRICAL 1
WELL COPPED 2
JOVIAL WILLIAM 3

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—5-0 p.m.
MY LORD 1
DEFEND 2
DELTOS 3

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—5-30 p.m.
NIGHT JAR 1
FT SNOWS 2

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Div. I.—6-0 p.m.
MANSOOR BEG 1
DILAWAR BEG 2
GOOLIAB 3

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In the **London Chamber of Commerce** (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the **D. Com. (I. M. C.)** the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.

In **G. D. A.** only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and prizes were won during past years.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929.

WELCOME HOME

After eighteen months of strenuous activity, conducted with confidence and courage in spite of the heavy odds of indifferent health and a hostile environment, India's distinguished Ambassador to South Africa returns home this morning. His fellow-countrymen there and in this country have reason to rejoice that Mr. Sastri's presence in South Africa at a time when the Union Government began to implement the Indian Agreement, contributed materially to raising the status of India in the estimation of the saner section of the White community in South Africa. Tributes have been paid to his work by the head of the Union Government, by the European Press in South Africa and while the leaders of the Indian community there have naturally shown themselves apprehensive of the recent turn of events in South African politics, which may result in increased hostility to their claims, they have borne handsome testimony to Mr. Sastri's statesman like grasp of the exceptionally difficult problem he has had to face and the heroic battle he put up in defence of the Indian case.

Mr. Sastri's work must be judged to-day more from its psychological aspect than from that of the actual results derived from it in making the position of South African Indians honourable and self-respecting. The responsible section of the European Press in South Africa has emphasized in its tributes to Mr. Sastri how he was able to raise the Indian question to a higher plane. The "Cape Times" remarked: "Mr. Sastri, by virtue of a unique personality, has contrived to establish direct touch with a very large portion of our population. By his lectures, his speeches and his affable personality, he has definitely impressed himself on many thousands." The "Cape Argus" observed: "Mr. Sastri has more than fulfilled the hopes aroused. His knowledge and ability commanded immediate respect. His candour and capacity for seeing both sides broke down the barriers of prejudice. And finally, his eloquence won over all but a few 'die-hard' extremists. The Indian problem was lifted immediately to a plane on which it had not moved for many years."

But it is no use minimising the fact that, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Mr. Sastri "to break down the barriers of prejudice," the position of South African Indians remains extremely unsatisfactory. The "uplift" portions of the Agreement continue to be practically ignored by the Hertzog Government, while the policy of hounding them out of the Union continues with unabated vigour. The Indians are willing to do their part according to the Agreement honourably. They have accepted the "standards of Western civilization." They are willing to be "good South Africans." But several laws operating harshly against them are being applied against them with the vehemence of a regular anti-Indian campaign. Their trading rights, their rights of free movement from one porton of the Union into another, and their municipal rights are being steadily encroached upon, and the prospect for them is at present ominously bleak. Mr. Sastri must have been well aware of this surge of anti-Indian feeling when in his impassioned appeal to the White community at a farewell banquet in Johannesburg, he implored it to to make a "fair bargain" with the Indians. He observed:

"I know that when this matter is put to you, your conclusions cannot be very different from ours and if then we ask you to bring to the treatment of the Indian some largeness of heart, some breadth of vision, some enthusiasm for Empire, some preparedness for sacrifice and a lowering of standard, if necessary, if we make that demand to you, I know we make a demand to which you dare not turn a deaf ear..... Give us fair facilities and you will find that you need make no great sacrifices. On the other hand, we shall prove to your satisfaction that with a free field we shall contribute valuable assistance to something for which you may even feel thankful. Now that is a fair bargain. It is not an impossible proposition."

Would that a large section of Whites in South Africa agreed to this "fair bargain." Mr. Sastri has nobly, though not with complete success, striven to bring about this happy consummation and his fellow-countrymen in welcoming him back home look back on his efforts with grateful appreciation.

PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Indian Princes must have already realised what a great advantage it is to carry on the proceedings of their Chamber under the public gaze. For such a procedure not only enables them to set themselves right against undeserved public criticisms but also to give full publicity to whatever good work they have been doing these many years. That the Princess of the Chamber have a clear conscience about the past work of that body is evidenced by their resolution that a statement be placed on the table of the Chamber showing the resolutions passed up to date, by the original Princes' Conference and the present Chamber and the action taken thereon by the Government of India. Such a statement should create a healthy interest in the proceedings of the Chamber among the subjects of the States and British Indians. Another similar resolution urged the laying on the table of a full statement of contributions made by Indian States and their rulers from 1877 to the present day to public charities throughout the country. Such a statement would be an unmistakable sign of the Princes' public spirit, and the value of the statement would be considerably enhanced if it could also give figures for the public revenues of the States and the sums expended for educational and other public purposes, especially such as are calculated to prepare the people of the States for Self-Government.

The resolution appointing a Committee to inquire into the question of educational facilities for young Princes cannot be said to have been moved a day too soon. For very heavy responsibilities await the young Princes. As the Viceroy said, "the powers which the Indian rulers enjoyed "visa-vis" their subjects were very much greater and more responsible than those enjoyed by members of the Royal family in England." Of course with the inevitable growth of self-governing institutions in the States, the Princes would be relieved of some of their responsibilities, yet the young Princes who may look forward to the time they would be Constitutional Monarchs need to be well equipped in the theory and practice of administration. It is but natural that the Princes have passed a resolution requesting the Government of India not to take any action on the Report of the Butler Committee until the States had expressed their considered opinions on it. Since a "State", as the Maharaja of Bikaner has often pointed out, means not merely the Princes but his subjects as well, it is understood that the subjects' considered opinions will also be given due consideration. The most important resolution of the Chamber was that in which the Princes reiterated their sympathy with the constitutional progress in India on the condition that British connection was to be maintained. In effect the Princes supported the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference in favour of Dominion Status. It is to be noted, however, that those who accept Dominion Status as their goal accept a double obligation: first not to alter the goal without sufficient cause and secondly to do everything possible to enable the country to reach the goal.

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MATTER FOR RESEARCH

—:o:—

The "Englishman" of Calcutta, moralising somewhat prematurely on the Bombay riots, says that the riots "might serve the student of modern Indian history as a typical case for research." So far we agree, some of the important questions for solution by deep research being why such disturbances occur far more in British India than in the States and why in Bombay, as pointed out by the Peace Committee, obvious remedial measures which proved effective were not taken as early as they should have been. The "Englishman" suggests an official enquiry into the origin of the disturbances. But why does the "Englishman" suggest an "official" inquiry and not a mixed or independent inquiry? Meanwhile, the "Englishman" does its own bit of research, of course, of a propagandist character. It says: "The apostles of the complete Indianisation of the public services demand, in the hour of crisis, to be guarded not by Indian but by British troops." This is a gross perversion of facts. Indians only demand that troops or police officers, British or Indian, should prove in a crisis their efficiency. When they demand that the military should assist the police, they merely demand that the troops maintained by the tax-payer should be requisitioned for the purpose irrespective of whether they are British or Indian. As a matter of fact in Bombay Indian as well as British troops rendered

INDIA THE NEW PHASE

A REPLY TO SIR STANLEY REED

(BY S. G. WARTY.)

I.

Sir Stanley Reed is a friend of India and with a sincere desire to educate public opinion in England and win it over if possible to the recognition of an urgent need of constitutional advance in India, he has written with the assistance of Mr. P. R. Cadell a book called "India, The New Phase." While one cannot but express one's gratitude to Sir Stanley Reed for his very excellent motive, it is open to us to question some of the contents of the book and their presentation, and even if necessary, to point out where the book is likely to prove prejudicial to the cause of India.

In his Foreword, Sir Stanley tells us that thousands of British voters are baffled by their own ignorance of India and constantly ask the question: What is going to happen to India? But ignorance would not matter. There also exists a very deep prejudice which is worse than ignorance. To speak in the words of Sir Stanley Reed, "if any hundred men were asked what is wrong in India, the reply of ninety-nine will be that it is suffering from too much Montagu—that an emotional and adventurous Secretary of State disturbed her placid contentment and fastened upon the unhappy land a constitution totally unsuited to her needs."

NOT THE INDIAN CASE.

To remove this ignorance and prejudice, Sir Stanley's book claims "to present the main elements of the Indian problem in the simplest form." We shall presently discuss Sir Stanley's statement of facts but the first important criticism that I have to offer regarding the book as I whole is that, it is 'not' the Indian case after all that Sir Stanley pleads before the tribunal of British democracy, but it is wholly and entirely the case for the British Government. It may be that he has given expression to his sincerest thoughts and beliefs, but his book cannot, and I daresay ought not to be, interpreted as in any sense a case for the Indian people.

What is in essence the present situation? There are two parties to the dispute, the British Government and the Indian people. A disinterestful tribunal does not in fact exist, for, the British Government lead Parliament which is composed of representatives of the British democracy. But let us for practical purposes accept the British democracy as some sort of tribunal, before which each party to the dispute pleads its case. Practically the whole of the British Press has supported the British Government. Have there ever been opportunities provided for the education of the British public in the Indian case as conceived by the Indian people?

WANTED FAIR HEARING.

My argument is not that the British Government do not desire to extend reforms in India. The fact that they have appointed the Commission shows their intention to extend them. But the Indian people consider, and for very sound reasons, that coupled with this intention to extend the reforms, is another intention to withhold the 'due' grant as much as possible. This is the real cause of the dispute, and while one side enjoys all the opportunities and the privileges of publicity before the tribunal, the other side, i.e., the Indian side is not only conspicuous by its absence of pleading, but is frequently misrepresented by the other party.

How can we expect the British public to decide the Indian question fairly without having opportunities of hearing the Indian side? Sir Stanley betrays a faint feeling in this connection, when in the last sentence of his book (page 169) he desires the British public "to understand the standpoint of our Indian fellow-citizens." Has Sir Stanley tried in his book to present this Indian standpoint?

I do not surely expect him to agree wholly with the Indian standpoint. But there was no harm in presenting it with a sympathetically critical attitude such as Sir Stanley was in the habit of displaying while editing the "Times of India". On the other hand, his book only serves to swell the number of pleadings for the British Government. There is no trace in the book of any criticism of Government's action, while Indian politicians are referred to as the undesirables.

APOLOGIA FOR GOVERNMENT.

Has Sir Stanley Reed tried anywhere in his book to explain in a reasonable manner why Indians have boycotted the Commission? Has he given to the British public the least inkling of what India desires? Has he cared to discuss in his book for the information of the British public, the main demands of the Nehru Constitution? The sum and substance of the whole book is: "The British Government are doing everything for the Indians. They want to proceed on some such lines. The action taken by them so far is uniformly praiseworthy. The facts of the case are mentioned here for your information. Therefore, support the British Government in its further proposals, 'in the name of the great Indian people and out of the great generosity of your heart'."

Sir Stanley might well say, "it is the Indians that should attempt to educate British opinion regarding their case." But is there any opportunity for open pleading in Britain? The British Press shuts out the Indian case altogether. And further the British reader would read only what a Britisher may write. In these circumstances, I consider it the supreme duty of editors and ex-editors of Anglo-Indian journals to present the Indian attitude in its true light. We do not desire their advocacy so much as their right understanding, and fair statement.

Sir Stanley Reed has undoubtedly produced a very readable book. But can he sincerely say that thereby he has assisted the British public "to understand the standpoint of our Indian fellow-citizens"? His excuse, that he had to compress his matter within 40,000 words, cannot save him from criticism for this grave omission. I think that by totally ignoring the case of the Indian people, Sir Stanley has misled the British public into believing that the case he presents is the case of the Indian people and further that this case and the British Government's case are one and the same, except that a few Indian politicians without patriotism, without following, are hoping to create mischief and trouble.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

—:o:—

INCREASING POVERTY OF THE AGRICULTURIST

(By Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

XII*

After describing what Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Louis Mallet have to say with regard to the economic classess into which the assessment is divided, Sir William adds a fifth and still more grievous case when the total crop is insufficient to pay the cost of cultivation and where the assessment must be paid either out of wages earned elsewhere or from cash obtained from the money-lender. That such a class not only exists but it embraces a vast majority of holdings in the Deccan will be clear to any one who will take the trouble to study the bulky and doleful literature which has accumulated round the case of the distressed ryot: the report with appendices of the Deccan Riots Commission; the report of the Famine Commissioners, with the evidence taken before them; and the inquiries and debates in connection with the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Here facts and statistics will be found in abundance, showing that the pauperism of the ordinary ryot, is an increasing evil; that it is a necessary consequence of his present economic position; and that it primarily arises from the absolute insufficiency of the total produce of the land, as compared with the population which it is called on to support. The Deccan Riots Commissioners have exploded the old stock explanation, and we must now look a good deal deeper into figures and facts for the true causes of the general insolvency.

BRITISH LAWS ABOUT ENHANCEMENT.

The first legal enactment on the subject was the Act I of 1865. Sec. 30 of which excluded improvements made by the cultivator from being counted towards enhancement of assessment. The next Act V of 1879, however, again went back and embodied the wrong principle of taxing certain improvements. This gave rise to a huge dissatisfaction with the result that Government were obliged to declare their whole policy of land revenue and issued the famous Resolution No. 2619 of 1884 already referred to. Paragraphs 17 to 34 of this Resolution set right the wrong principle of taxing improvements, while paras 35 to 37 lay down the principle of limiting the percentage by which assessment may be enhanced on revision. It is noteworthy to bear in mind here the first para of the G. R. which runs thus:

"His Excellency in Council desires in this resolution to state the principles by which the Government pro-

* Previous articles appeared on Nov. [illegible]

Notes of the Day.

Suspicious Refusal.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was expected to move, on behalf of the Congress Party, a resolution in the Assembly urging that the present Assembly should be dissolved at the end of this year in the usual course and that its term should not be extended. It is now understood that Government have indicated to the Pandit their inability to permit a motion on the subject or to allot a day for its discussion. We do not know on what ground the permission is withheld nor are we quite sure that it can be constitutionally withheld. On the merits of the question of extending the term of the Assembly there can be no two opinions. There are no grounds whatever for such extension. But Government's refusal to permit a motion against extension lends force to the suspicion that they will arbitrarily extend the term. We shall not anticipate events, but would only warn Government now against the consequences of flouting constitutional proprieties.

Tribute to Sir Jagadish Bose.

The Johannesburg "Mail" commenting upon the forthcoming visit of the British Association to South Africa suggests that the Union Government should also invite Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose. "His presence", the paper writes, "would not fail to add additional distinction to what is already certain to be a brilliant assembly and as a mark of courtesy to the Indian people it would have a double value." We appreciate the motive which has inspired the suggestion of the "Mail". The success which has attained the visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian Delegation and Mr. Sastri brings into relief the fact that nothing can more effectively bridge the gulf between South Africa and India than intellectual intercourse between the two countries. Apart from this consideration, the Union Government will be at once honouring itself and doing a distinct service to Science by inviting Sir Jagadish; for a meeting of the British Association is hardly thinkable without his presence.

Frivolous Objections.

It is notorious that valuable non-official Bills and resolutions in the Assembly are subjected to endless delays for want of enough days fixed for non-official motions, whereas on the days fixed for official business, when the agenda happens to be finished soon, the rest of the day is simply wasted. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, therefore, suggested a sensible amendment to the Standing Orders which authorised the President to allot non-official business, with Government's consent, on official dates having a short agenda. The amendment sought to make the best of the time available and to give due consideration to non-official motions, which, as Mr. Aney pointed out, suffered much from "infantile mortality." And, be it noted, this could be done only with the approval of Government. Yet Government stoutly opposed the amendment on various frivolous grounds, a typical one being that the change would not give officials enough time for preparation to attend to non-official business and was not fair to that very business. Mr. Graham, however, let the cat out of the bag when he argued that the amendment "sought to set up the President as an authority parallel to the Governor-General regarding allotment of business." Thanks to such logic, the amendment was carried, this being the first non-official victory in this session.

Rescue Home for Women.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council has issued an appeal for funds for the Rescue Home for Indian Women which the Council has maintained since 1921. The Home, at present located at Tardeo, has up till now admitted 136 girls, of whom 79 were Hindus, 36 Muslims, and 13 Parsis, the inmates at present numbering 30. Many of the girls sent to the Home by the Police are found to have been kidnapped from up-country and brought to Bombay for the purpose of becoming inmates of brothels and many others have been actually rescued from brothels. The Home trains its inmates to earn their own livelihood and where possible restores them to their relatives. It is in short a true Rescue Home for destitute girls and women and perhaps the only one in Bombay maintained by and for Indian women. We understand that its monthly expenses are about Rs. 500, but that it has at present only Rs. 2,000 in hand to go on with. The Council is naturally anxious to place the finances of the Home on a sound basis and to start an Endowment Fund to make the Home self-supporting. The Council is doing a great humanitarian service to the City and its work should not be allowed to suffer for lack of funds. We whole-heartedly endorse its appeal, which, we trust, will evoke prompt and generous response.

A Thought For The Day.

"If ever in a ruling race there creeps in a tendency to be jealous of those ruled, to keep them out of power, not because they are unfit for power but because they are obviously fit, such a tendency is disloyal to your Government."

FRESH INQUIRY ON LAJPAT RAI'S DEATH

LAHORE OUTRAGE VICTIM SPEAKS OUT

Mr. Scott "Acted Like a Mad Man" Says Lala Hansraj

ASSEMBLY VINDICATES ITS HONOUR

—:o:—

Boyd Inquiry Whitewash

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

In the Legislative Assembly after the voting on Dr. Moonje's resolution was over, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra moved the resolution resenting the insulting reply of Earl Winterton in the House of Commons regarding Lala Lajpat Rai's death and affirming the belief that the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was accelerated by the injury he received at the hands of the police and opining that the Boyd Enquiry was unreal and instituted to whitewash the crimes committed by the police.

Mr. Misra said that speaking the other day Pandit Malaviya had stated that Lala Lajpat Rai died before the Government of India or the Punjab Government could even apologise. The speaker asked what was there to show that if Lala Lajpat Rai had lived there would have been an apology tendered. Government had, on the other hand, justified the action of the police in murdering Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. Misra recalled the question put in the Commons by Col. Wedgewood, a life-long friend of Lala Lajpat Rai to which Earl Winterton gave the most insulting reply that the Government, when it found necessary to use force, was not justified in apologising to anybody, and that the death was not due to police action which entirely meant to prevent the crowd from crossing the barrier and assaulting the Simon Commission. This meant that if the attack on Lalpat Rai had not been made the crowd would have crossed the barriers. This story concocted by the police was swallowed by the Punjab Government and the Government of India and taken as gospel truth by Earl Winterton but the Government version had changed thrice while the non-official version had remained the same. The Lala had himself challenged it and called it a contemptible lie. The Lala had demanded an enquiry by two non-officials and a judicial officer before whom alone he would give evidence but the Government instituted the Boyd Enquiry. Mr. Stead, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, actually gave a hint to Mr. Boyd when he remarked in the course of his evidence: "This is a fuss about a minor injury of which the ordinary Punjabis took no notice." (Cries of "shame."). Mr. Boyd who was supposed to have an open mind took this hint and next day put the question to the Deputy Commissioner: "Why was there so much fuss about this incident?" The Deputy Commissioner realising that Mr. Boyd was overdoing his job said: "I prefer not to say anything which is really a matter of opiniong." And the impartial conclusion of Mr. Boyd reproduced Mr. Stead's sentiment. It said: "I think undue sensitiveness of a politician in the front rank of the crowd is at the bottom of the fuss made over a very ordinary incident." (Cries of "shame, shame" from Congress and Nationalist benches).

Continuing Mr. Misra quoted from the evidence given before Mr. Boyd by Messrs. Swart, Saunders, and Scott to prove that police had practically admitted the non-official case that the attack was caused by only a few persons placing their hands on the barrier and not forcing it; but when the news of the blow to Lajpat Rai spread naturally those behind would try to move forward to have a look at their leader. "Lala Lajpat Rai has left his own testimony of the injuries he received and his conviction that the Punjab police wanted to kill him on the spot. This is my charge against the Government that their police has murdered Lala Lajpat Rai. My resolution does not want an enquiry but I am told some of my friends want it. I have no objection but let me say that we of the rising generation have no faith in these enquiries, that we have lost entirely our faith in this Government." (Applause from non-official benches).

The House at this stage rose for lunch interval when the general opinion was to back Mr. Munish Ishwar Saran's proposed amendment and it was stated that the Government would not challenge a division on it.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

On reassembling after lunch the President called upon Munshi Ishwar Saran of the Nationalist Party of which the Lala was the Leader to move his amendment. Munshi Ishwar Saran moved a substitute proposition urging the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of the Home Member, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Abdul Qayum, Maulvi Muhammed Yakub and Munshi Ishwar Saran to enquire into the allegations which have been made regarding the assault on Lala Lajpa Rai, the Leader of the Nationalist mit its report within one month of its appointment." He did not move the second part of his amendment urging the Government to abandon the policy of organising public receptions for the Simon Commission.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said he was anxious to avoid all bitterness in discussing the question. There might be differences of opinion as to the extent and effect of the assault but the facts as they had emerged must be faced.

A VICTIM SPEAKS.

Lala Hansraj, the successor of Lala Lajpatrai in the Assembly, rose amidst cheers. "Allow me, not only as a witness to the occurrences but as a victim, to explain what happened", was the preface of Lala Hansraj's speech. He referred to the incidents leading up to the issue of the order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. Congressmen decided to ignore this order and take out the procession with absolute non-violence. A cordon of constables in three rows was posted at the opening of the barricade. Lala Lajpatrai, too old and by no means a gymnast to jump over the barrier, and also the volunteers shouted, "Simon Go Back". The processionists were there for fifteen minutes near the cordon when without any cause for provocation some one hit Lala Lajpatrai with a stick (Cries of Shame).

Lala Hansraj said that he was standing next to Lala Lajpatrai. He was astonished by the sudden and cowardly action and found that it was the same police officer who accosted him on the 28th in Anarkali. If he was not an advocate of non-violence, Lala Hansraj would have struck the man in his face. However, he (Hansraj) extended his left hand to ward off the attack and thereby he himself received three blows, two from Mr. Scott and one from Mr. Saunders. Lala Hansraj asserted that these were the persons who struck Lala Lajpatrai near his heart. Their action was cowardly because Lala Lajpatrai was old and was doing nothing. It was impossible to believe that a Senior Superintendent of Police could not have known that he was Lala Lajpatrai. If he had not known him, he was not fit to be even a constable. Proceeding, Lala Hansraj said that the Punjab did not want the Boyd Enquiry but an impartial enquiry, which had been refused. After further asserting that Mr. Scott had acted like a mad man and referring to the medical opinion Lala Hansraj advised the Government of India to follow the example set by the Bombay Government in the matter of Bardoli and to agree to setting up an impartial enquiry.

GOVT. OPPOSITION.

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, opposing the resolution said that the issue before the House was not a general issue of regret which they had all felt in the death of Lala Lajpatrai, but the question whether the death was caused or accelerated by unjustifiable and deliberate assaults made upon him by the police on 30th October. The resolution invited the House to take a precipitate and intemperate decision. The Home Member protested against the manner in which the mover had thought fit to use the word "murder" in this case.

Mr. D. P. Misra:—I repeat that it was murder.

Mr. Crerar:—Such language is not compatible with the dignity of a deliberative Assembly (Hear, hear).

Mr. D. P. Misra:—Yes, because it is unpalatable.

Mr. Crerar:—I contest the allegation that the death was either caused or accelerated by the use of force by the police." The instructions given to the police were acted upon to the latter. Regarding what happened at the cordon, there was ample evidence in the Boyd Report and in the proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Council.

Mr. Crerar referring to Earl Win-

BOMBAY'S RAPID RECOVERY

Riots Become a Matter of History

SPLENDID RELIEF WORK

—:o:—

The Bombay riot seems to be a history of the past and every thing is going on quietly and smoothly. Those panicky shopkeepers who had refrained from opening their shops so far also opened on Friday and the business localities once again showed appearance of liveliness of the pre-riot days. There was no case of attack reported, and from the mill area to Fort everything looked normal and brisk.

TWO DEATH ON FRIDAY.

Two more deaths occurred on Friday due to riots in Bombay, thus raising the figure of total causalties to 142. Both the victims were Hindus. In the first case one Narayen Shivram aged 50 years was stabbed by some Pathan rioters at Dongri on the 7th instant. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

The second Hindu is aged 25 years but is not identified yet. He was stabbed by some Mohamedans in Nagdevi Street on Sunday last and died subsequently.

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PEACE COMMITTEE'S THANKS

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The Publicity Bureau of the Citizen Peace Committee issued the following communique on Friday at 12 Noon:—

"The Peace Committee thanks all the various merchants and shopkeepers who opened their shops yesterday in response to the Committee's appeal. The Committee trusts that those shops which are still closed will be opened in the course of the day in order that complete normal conditions may be restored.

The Committee thanks the leaders of the Sikh Community for refraining from taking out a religious procession this evening.

The Committee thanks the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., and the Bayero Trading Co. Ltd., for placing their lorries at the disposal of the Committee.

NO INCREASE IN SUGAR PRICES

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizen's Peace Committee issued the following communique on Friday at 5 p.m.:—

In reply to their letter, the Committee has received a letter from the Sugar Merchants' Association, intimating that prices of sugar have been ruling during and after the period of disturbance in this City at the same levels as before the disturbances and that the members of the Sugar Merchants' Association have resumed their work as usual.

The Committee thanks the Duplicating Paper Supply Co., of Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, for supplying four reams of duplicating paper free of charge.

MORE DONATIONS

The following donations have been received with thanks:—

Mr. B. J. Wadia Rs. 100.
Messrs. H. Vadilal & Co. Rs. 51.
Mr. Tulsidas Gulabdas Rs. 51.
Dr. D. D. Sathaye Rs. 25.
Mr. N. V. Dhairyavan Rs. 5.
Mr. R. P. Desai Rs. 5.
Mr. S. R. Vengurlekar Rs. 2.
Mr. S. Y. Pendanekar Re. 1.
Mr. Tukaram Laxman Re. 1.
Mr. P. S. Rane Re. 1.
Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia Rs. 100.
Dr. Mrs. Jamnabai Desai Rs. 10.
Mr. Vinayak B. Dhurandhar Rs. 10.

BOMBAY'S RECOVERY

—:o:—

IMPRESSION OF A TOUR

Mr. A. B. Vaidya writes:—

In response to the invitation of some members of the Committee I had occasion to visit the affected parts of the city and the several Hospitals which are treating the victims of the riot.

It was most gratifying to note that the J. J., G. T. and P. F. Hospitals had shown a clean bill—not a single casuality being admitted throughout the day. The unfortunate victims who had to be detained owing to the more or less serious nature of their ailment appeared to be taking things with remarkable fortitude and courage. On individual enquiries we were assured by the patients that every possible care was being taken for them and that their wants were being attended to. The three Muslim volunteers (the victims of sad occurrence at Fanaswadi) at the G. T. Hospital have now turned the corner and are on a fair way to recovery. They appeared cheerful and had no complaints to make. Their Hindu comrades who are in the J. J. Hospital looked equally bright. It has been suggested that the Committee should detail a number of volunteers to meet the patients and render them such services as communicating their wishes to their relations and writing letters for them and I have every reason to believe that the Committee will accept this most usefull suggestion.

Touring round the disturbed area one was impressed with the fact that a vast majority of shops were opened and people walking about and pursuing their avocations as if nothing untoward had ever happened.

CALM IN MILITARY AREA.

One observed a few solitary shops still closed along Bhendy Bazar but not much significance could be attached as one found several instances of solitary Hindu trader carrying on his business in the midst of Muslim locality. The medley of horse, bullock and auto traffic, a familiar sight of busy centres of the city was also in evidence with all the attendant bustle and noise. The military and police pickets stationed at important junctions appeared to have retreated in back ground and were the object of curiosity of the idlers and sightseers, the rest of the populace not minding their presences at all. As we entered the Mill area, I was greatly impressed with the quiet and calm prevailing in that locality, and one cannot but speak highly of the organisations that made it possible for the labour to keep its head cool under most trying circumstances. We met large crowds of workers returning from their mills and the orderly and peaceful manner in which they were conducting themselves reflects the greatest credit on the workers themselves and all those who are responsible for their disciplined and restrained actions. The authorities should also realise the need of being particular in giving the least annoyance while carrying on the work of rounding up bad characters.

VISITS TO CHAWLS IN PAREL AREA

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ALLEGED ARRESTS OF INNOCENT PERSONS

A party of volunteers on behalf of the Social Service League and the Social Equality League consisting of Messrs. R. D. Kawli, B.A., A. W. Phanse, D. V. Pradhan, B. C. Pradhan, B. A. Gadkari, M. N. Shivtarkar, Ganpat Jadhav, S. S. Parab and others visited the affected portion of the Parel area and enquired from chawl to chawl as to whether any loss or damage was done to property of the occupants or any hurt to the occupants and whether they required any help, medical or otherwise. Some of the rooms were found to have been broken open, and a number of persons in the chawls were in police custody. Handbill's informing the sufferers to communicate with the centre of the volunteers at the Damodar Thackersey Hall were distributed.

Some people are still nervous especially the women. They party assured them that there are no longer any cause for alarm. Many persons alleged that some quite innocent persons had been arrested. It was found in one or two cases that there were only women in the houses, the male members of the families

(Continued on Page 11).

THE "TAJ" WALLS SCALED!

—:o:—

Christian Youth's Daring Entry in Room

Michael Kuampragasam, a Christian youth aged 20, alleged to have scaled the walls of "Taj Mahal" and broken open into a room in broad daylight, was placed on a remand application before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

It appears that Mr. D. J. N. Lee, I.C.S. District Magistrate of Bajpai, noticed the accused entering the room by scaling the rearside wall and jumping in through a window. He was immediately arrested and handed over to the police. In the course of the enquiries it was found that the accused had in his possession a silk pant which was missing from room

DR. MOONJI WINS THE DAY

Compulsory Physical Training and Miniature Rifle Practice in Schools and Colleges

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END POISONOUS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

—:o:—

For Cost of Scheme Cut Fat Salaries of Military officers

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The prospect of an interesting debate on non-official resolutions had attracted a large crowd of visitors to-day. Questions were few and related to the conditions of service of postmen.

Mr. Crerar, Leader of the House, made a statement on probable course of official business next week.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

The Assembly then resumed discussion on Dr. Moonje's resolution for compulsory military training and drill in schools and colleges.

Kumar Rananjaya Singh supporting the motion criticised the Government attitude on the present plight of the student community which amounted to shedding of crocodile tears over the difficulties of students. The problem of students could only be solved by abolishing present poisonous system of education which had narrowed down their outlook. It was very fine, indeed, for Education Secretary to plead "Ahimsa" against Dr. Moonje's proposal when the whole of British Government in India was based on brute force. To defend oneself in time of necessity was certainly not ahimsa and the Kumar therefore characterised Education Secretary's arguments as illogical. Military training instead of being repulsive to students, would be attractive to them. As for money to finance the scheme, the speaker suggested that Government should provide the money by cutting down the fat salaries of their military officers and a committee of elected members of the house should be formed to discuss and find the means to push through this scheme of great national importance.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

Colonel Crawford, member, Skeen Committee, moved an amendment which he said in course of his speech had been agreed to by European Group after a good deal of discussion.

The amendment is to the effect that with a view to remove the defects in character training of Indian youths as emphasised by the Skeen Committee steps be taken as early as possible to provide compulsory physical training, games and drill for Indian boys attending schools and colleges between ages of twelve and twenty and provide and encourage use of minature rifle ranges.

Col Crawford thought Dr. Moonje had rendered national service by bringing such important motion for it was upon foundation of the manly spirit that best chances of success of self-Government rested.

Dr. Moonje's resolution had met with criticism from officials who had exposed certain defects in it. Sympathising with Dr. Moonje, therefore, he had brought forward this amendment in order to defeat and combined forces of Government on a matter which was of national importance. Compulsory military drill with miniature rifle practice would bring about the objects that Dr. Moonje and his friends had at heart. Hence his amendment which he trusted non-official Indian parties would support and carry even if Government were to oppose it.

GROUNDLESS FEAR.

Sardar Gulab Singh gave his strong support to Dr. Moonje and mourned the fact of the present degeneration of India compared with the times when even women took to arms. He held Mr. Mackworth Young's fear that the students would oppose the resolution was groundless as Delhi youths' meeting supported Dr. Moonje's resolution.

Mr Acharya moved an amendment which he said clarified Dr. Moonje's purpose and gave educational authorities of schools or colleges power to exempt those who did not wish to take such physical training. Mr. Acharya said:

Mr. Pandya applied for the closure of the debate.

DR. MOONJE'S REPLY.

The President called upon Dr. Moonje to reply to the debate.

Dr. Moonje was cheered as he rose to speak. He welcomed the constructive suggestion made by Col Crawford but confessed he was amused at the remarks of the Educational Secretary. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, the Educational Secretary might be a devotee of ahimsa but the traditions of his service (I. C. S.) and of his caste were against ahimsa.

Continuing Dr. Moonje said that he accepted Col. Crawford's amendment. He did not see any insuperable objection on the ground of finance to his resolution for he wanted only miniature rifle practice

rupees. He had singled out the student class for this training because educational experts and military experts had said so.

GOVT. ACCEPT PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Bajpai on behalf of Government said his observations on ahimsa were personal as he had made it perfectly clear in his opening speech. The amendment of Col. Crawford was in strict conformity with the resolution of Dr. Moonje and it extended the age limits within which the principle of compulsion could be applied for military drill and games. The Constitutional position in regard to education was that they could not direct local Governments to adopt either compulsory physical drill or gmmes into their educational system, but it was open to the Government of India to impress upon them the desirability of considering the suggestions contained in Col Crawford's amendment and to put them into operation if finances permitted. This the Government of India would do by forwarding copies of the debate to local Governments. As for centrally administered areas the Government of India accepted the principle of the amendment of Col. Crawford regarding compulsory physical drill and games and would endeavour, if funds were made available, to prepare schemes and put them into effect. So his acceptance of the principle did not involve the principle of immediate compulsory physical training. But they would endeavour to make the practice follow close upon the heels of acceptance of the principle. Regarding rifle practice he was glad Dr. Moonje had admitted that what he meant was miniature rifle range practice. Government of India therefore accepted the principle of thus portion of the amendment as well. Having accepted the principle it would obviously be the duty of the Government of India in consultation with Local Governments to devise ways and means of putting it into practice. Here again, Government of India would ask the Provincial Governments for reports of action taken thereon from time to time.

The amendment was carried.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Death occurred suddenly to-day of Bishop of Lewes, Reverend W. C. Streatfield, who was only consecrated a fortnight ago.—Reuter's Special.

NEW DELHI Feb. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Delhi on the 17th morning and will stay with President Patel. Besides discussing his own programme of boycotting foreign cloth in the Working Committee meeting it is understood Mahatmaji will informally meet the party leaders to discuss the Hindu Moslem relations among other important topics. Mahatmaji leaves Delhi on Tuesday night.—Free Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.

The Turkish National Assembly have completed the codification of the criminal laws of the country. Turkish Penal Code as revised is a considerable improvement on the laws of the land as they were in force before which depended on custom, shariat etc and did not follow any written law. Prominent features of the new code are that code follows closely the laws of leading western countries and embodies all safeguards contained in them for simplifying and speeding justice. The code also abolishes medevival laws which had sanction of law by custom.—Free Press Beam Service.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Intense cold continues all over Britain. Frost in the early hours at many places was the severest since 1895. People skated till long past midnight near London. Two degrees below zero was recorded at Hampstead and four below zero at Ross-on-Why, Herefordshire. The worst snowstorm for years was experienced in northeast Yorkshire. Skating is in full swing for the first time after thirty years on river Nene at Northampton. Discomfort of the residents of central London later in the morning increased owing to the choking, blinding pea-soup fog.

PRINCES CHAMBER CONCLUDES SESSION

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PATIALA TO CONTINUE AS CHANCELLOR

NEW STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTED

NEW DELHI, February 15.

The Chamber of Urinces concluded its session to-day.

When the Chamber re-assembled to-day under the Presidency of His Excellency, the Viceroy, the Maharaja of Bikaner proposed the personnel of the Committee of Inquiry which was to inquire the facilities of general education and educational training of the Minor Princes.

The Chamber accepted the constitution of the Committee but did not arrive at any decision regarding the personnel at its sitting yesterday.

The Maharaja of Bikaner announced among the names, he proposed the previous day that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani could not sit on the Committee for reasons of health, and the Maharaja of Cashmere was not willing to serve on the Committee. The names which were proposed, were then accepted.

Then the Maharaja of Bikarner moved a resolution that the rules issued in 1900 for the administration of the Indian peoples Famine Fund Trust be referred to a standing committee of the Chamber and be placed for consideration, as to whether in the light of experience acquired, there is any chance of the same affecting Indian States.

The resolution was accepted.

PATIALA ELECTED AS CHANCELLOR AGAIN.

The Chamber then proceeded to elect the Chancellor for the year. On votes being taken the Maharaja of Patiala getting 36 votes, was elected as Chancellor for the 4th year in succession. The Maharaja of Alwar, his rival, got only 3 votes.

The Maharaja of Kashmere was then elected Pro-Vice-Chancellor by 24 votes, the Maharaja of Bikaner getting 5, and of Alwar 4 votes only.

The Press was afterwards informed that the Maharaja of Bikaner did not stand for election, the votes in his favour being recorded under a misapprehension.

The Chamber then proceeded to elect its Standing Committee.

The following five were elected as Members of the Standing Committee:—

H. H. the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, by 31 votes.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, by 28 votes.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal by 28 votes votes.

H. H. the Maharao of Cutch by 23 votes.

H. H. the Chief of Sangali, by 20 votes.

The following are the substitute members of the Standing Committee:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Dholpur, by 28 votes.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur by 25 votes.

H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder by 20 votes.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala then replied to His Excellency the Viceroy's opening address.—Free Press.

AMERICA TO CONSTRUCT WARSHIPS IMMEDIATELY

—:o:—

PROGRAMME OF CRUISER BUILDING

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Washington.—Mr. Coolidge has sent to the Congress a recommendation for the appropriation of 12,370 thousand dollars to bcing the construction of cruisers authorised by the Naval Bill which is little more than half the amount proposed by the Navy Department. If approved by the Congress these funds will be available during the next fiscal year beginning first July. The Naval Appropriations Committee of the Senate, however is unwilling even to wait till first July and has adopted a resolution providing funds to enable the construction of warships to be started immediately. Five cruisers will thus be laid down before the first July and another five before the first July 1930 in accordance with the provisions of the time clause included in the Cruiser Bill despite the protest made by the Coolidge.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEM

—:o:—

BRITAIN TO MAKE FRESH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Washington.—Official circles are very much interested in the reports from London that the British Government may soon make proposals for a new approach to the settlement of the disarmament problem. Such a move on the part of the British Government is not altogether unexpected at Washington. It is suggested in some quarters that the Naval Limitation Conference which will meet in August, 1931, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, might be summoned earlier if other Governments concerned so desire.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S CRUISER PROGRAMME

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QUESTION IN COMMON

LONDON, Feb, 14.

In the House of Commons question regarding the cruiser programme Mr. Headlam pointed out that two cruisers were dropped in 1927, and one in 1928, but in 1928 when it became clear that an agreement on the maximum of thirteen ten thousand tonners was not attainable it was decided to proceed with the ten thousand tonner deferred from 1927 and a similar cruiser in 1928 programme cutting out two 8,000 tonners in that year's programme and defer the commencement of ships till the end of the financial year. —Reuter

ARMAMENT QUESTION

—:o:—

JAPANESE MINISTER FOR NAVY'S STATEMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Tokio.—In the diet the Minister for Navy said that Japan was prepared to postpone construction of substitute vessels and prolong the age limit of cruisers if other powers favoured an agreement.

LONDON-INDIA AIR SERVICE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A further saving of time on the London-India airservice to be opened on 30th March has been effected by the revision of the time schedule of the European Section so that air liners will leave London at 10/30 in the morning on Saturdays instead of 5/45 in the morning, and passengers and mails will arrive at Karachi at 10/30 in the morning on following Friday.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS' REPRESENTATIVES

—:o:—

MADON RACHES DELHI TO ATTEND

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Mr. B. F. Madon of Bombay will arrive here this after-noon to attend the Conference of the representatives of the European Chambers and Indian Merchants Chambers, which have been called by Sir George Schuster on the 16th instant, to consider the suestion of the constitution of the proposed Banking Inquiry Committee.—Free Press.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S BOMBSHELL

Wants Whole Municipal General Election to be Declared Null and Void

"POLLING ONE DAY EARLIER THAN DUE"

—:o:—

Alleged Facilitation of Corrupt Practices

In the Court of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani filed a petition on Friday, against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and all the 76 members lately elected in the General Municipal election, praying, "inter alia," for declaration that there was "no good and valid election" of the said 76 councillors at the Ward Elections under the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, as amended by the Bombay Act X of 1928, to further declare that the elections were not conducted fairly and in conformity with the law to declare the election of all the 76 elected councillors to be null and void, and to set it aside as "illegal, invalid, inoperative and void." He further prayed for ordering to pay him such costs as to his Honour seemed fit, and for a grant of "such other relief as may be deemed necessary." He gives the following reasons in support of his petition:—

REASONS.

1. Because Respondent No. 1 was, as required by Section 27(1) of the Act, bound to fix Wednesday the 30th day of January, 1929 as the day for taking the Poll i.e., seven days after the day fixed for the election, viz. Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1929 as aforesaid.

2. Because Respondent No. 1 illegally and arbitrarily fixed Tuesday, the 29th day of January 1929 (from 7.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. Bombay Time) as the day for taking the Poll i.e., six days after the day fixed for the election, viz., Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1929 as aforesaid.

3. Because it was ultra vires of the Act to take the Poll on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1929 which was a wrong day as aforesaid.

4. Because Respondent No. 1 illegally and arbitrarily deprived your Honour's Petitioner the right of canvassing the B (Mandvi) Ward (from which he was validly nominated as aforesaid) on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1929 to promote his election.

5. Because Respondent No. 1 illegally and arbitrarily deprived the voters their right of coming to the Poll for recording their votes on Wednesday, the 30th day of January 1929 instead of Tuesday, the 29th day of January 1929 when they were unable to come to the Poll for recording their votes.

"NO DISCRETION RESTRICTING PUBLICATION."

6. Because Respondent No. 1 is given no discretion whatsoever under the said Sections 25 and 27(2) and the Rules under Section 29 of the Act so as to restrict the publication of the matters therein referred to in only a select few from among the local newspapers mentioned in para 5 hereof.

7. Because Respondent No. 1 illegally and arbitrarily deprived a majority of the voters who are subscribers or readers of the local newspapers other than those mentioned in para 6 hereof, the right of receiving statutory notifications with respect to the matters referred to in Section 25 and the Rules under Section 29 of the Act in general and Section 27 (2) of the Act in particular to consider among others the claims of your Honour's Petitioner for election.

8. Because the Corporation has not (as required by Section 29(1) of the Act) made (with the sanction of the Local Government) any Rule prescribing the hours during which Polling Stations shall be open for the recording of votes.

9. Because the Corporation had on the principle of Delegatus Non Potest Delegare no power to delegate to Respondent No. 1 under Rule 5 of the said Rules the power of making Rules (in particular providing for the hours during which Poll-Stations shall be open for the recording of votes) which the Legislature had under Section 29(1) of the Act expressly delegated to it.

(10) Because the concluding portion of Rule 8 of the said Rules under Section 29(1) of the Act in the words following viz:—

"The Polling Superintendent may, on the application of a candidate on the morning of the following day, furnish him with a reasonable number of slip books with a view to enabling him to issue the slips direct to the voters."

and the words following viz:—

"..... unless he has previously been provided by the candidate or any of his agents with a slip bearing his number on the electoral roll."

between the words shall proceed, in Rule 10 of the said Rules are ultra vires of the Act being inconsistent with the Principles laid down in the body of the Act and in the alternative in any event being not subject to the provisions of the Act.

"CORRUPT PRACTICES FACILITATED."

11. Because by reason of the premises last mentioned Rule 10 of the said Rules which was otherwise statutory and conformably to the principles laid down in the body of the Act and subject to the provisions of the Act became practically nugatory the safeguards therein provided were practically destroyed and corrupt practices instead of being prevented at the very outset were facilitated.

12. Because the Polling Superintendents appointed by Respondent No. 1 in each of the said Wards pursuant to Rule 2 of the said Rules failed and neglected to conduct the election in their respective wards fairly and properly as required by Rule 3 of the said Rules.

13. Because the ballot boxes relating to each candidate of the Ward or Polling Station were not opened one after another in the presence of Respondent No. 1 as required by Rule 21 of the said Rules.

14. Because Respondent No. 1 failed and neglected to take out the cards and tickets from each of the ballot boxes as required by Rule 21 of the said Rules.

15. Because Respondent No. 1 further failed and neglected to record in a statement in Form D annexed to the said Rules and the number of the cards and tickets taken out from each of the ballot boxes as required by Rule 21 of the said Rules.

16. Because Respondent No. 1 ceased to function with respect to matters of vital importance referred to in the last mentioned three reasons and the defaults in that behalf have so extensively prevailed that they may be reasonably supposed to have affected the result of the Elections,

18. That by reason of all or any of the premises aforesaid, your Honour's Petitioner further submits as under:—

(a) That all the proceedings with respect to the taking of the Poll on Tuesday, the 29th day of January 1929 instead of Wednesday, the 30th day of January 1929 as aforesaid, i.e., before the time permitted by the Act and the declaration of results thereof as aforesaid are illegal, invalid, inoperative, void and no part of the election. (b) That there was no good and valid election of Councillors at the Ward Elections under the Act for the ensuing triennium.

NO ABATEMENT OF FRIGID CONDITIONS

LONDON, Feb, 14.

There is no sign of abatement of frigid conditions all over Europe. Upper reaches of the Thames are frozen as far as Windsor. German aeroplanes reconnoitring in Langelandsbelt in the Baltic dropped food supplies on the decks of numerous vessels whose crews signalled that they were in great distress. All traffic has ceased on the Danube save by the Adriatic railway whose permanent way is submerged in a snow of six to twentyfour inches. Blizzards prevented the vessels from making port at Marseilles. The lockgates of Seine below Paris have been opened to prevent accumulation of iceblocks. Outdoor sports have been cancelled at the Riviera where foodstuffs have risen thirty percent owing to difficulty of transport. Navigation on Scheldt has been suspended during nighttime in consequence of icefloes carrying away numerous buoys.—Reuter.

The Hindu Relief Committee organised during the Bombay disturbances is doing splendid work, under the guidance of Messrs. Laxmidas Tarsee and Lalji Naranji, towards relieving the distress of those who have suffered during the riots. They have given clothes, food and shelter to about 4,000 men in the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi. The pictures show some of the men, women and children rescued from the affected areas.

SUIT AGAINST PT. MOTILAL

THE COUNTER AFFIDAVIT

—:o:—

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT OF MADRAS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The suit filed by Mr. Ranga Aiyar, M.L.A., against Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Free Press of India, and the Editors of Swarajya, claiming damages for alleged libel with respect to an interview published in the issue of "Swarajya" dated the 8th October last, came before Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri at the High Court today. With reference to the case against Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. George Joseph on behalf of the plaintiff petitioned for leave to sue him, if it should be found that only part of the cause of action against Pandit Motilal arose in Madras, Mr. Joseph submitted that the whole cause of action had arisen in Madras, and that it was only by way of abundant caution that he was making this application

PREPARED TO FACE RISK.

After some arguments, Sir Kumaraswami said that it was open to the plaintiff to sue the first defendant without leave if the plaintiff was sure that the cause of action had arisen here. Mr. Joseph said that he recognised that there was a certain amount of risk involved in this, but he was prepared to face it, because, in any event, the suit against the Free Press of India and the editors of "Swarajya" would go on, and the only thing his client was interested in was to clear his own character and it was not of the slightest concern to him from whom he got his damages. He, therefore, withdrew the formal application for leave to sue, and a plaint was filed straightaway on the basis of the whole cause of action arising in Madras. His Lordship, in permitting this, directed the plaintiff to pay the taxed costs of the application to the first defendant.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar for the first defendant, desired to make it clear that the basis of the suit was that the whole cause of action arose in Madras, and he reserved the right to press his objection in the course of the hearing of the suit. His Lordship Agreed.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, in the course of a counter affidavit filed by him denied that he had caused the alleged libel to be published in Madras in Swarajya newspaper. He gave an interview to the local representative of the Free Press of India in Allahabad in response to a request made to him, and in answer to a statement published in a newspaper in Bombay by the plaintiff. As far as he was concerned, he was advised that no part of the cause of action against him rose within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras, and his submission was that leave to sue him at the High Court of Madras should not be granted.—A. P.

PRESENT SITUATION AT KABUL

—:o:—

FRESH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN PESHAWAR

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 14.

The refugees who arrived in Peshawar to-day from Kabul included a few Turks and Persians. There were no women or children amongst them. The new arrivals state that Bachha-I-Saqao has organised all departments and offices of the Government which are generally manned by the same people who were running them during Amanullah's regime, with the exception that all of them are now officered and headed by people from Kohidaman, from where Bacha-I-Saqao himself comes. The present conditions at Kabul are described to be very similar to those prevalent before the revolution, with the exception that flagrant beards have taken the place of clean shaves and turbans have replaced hats, while broad pyjamas generally known as shalwars have displaced trousers. The latest reports show that Bacha-I-Saqao has ordered that no provision shops should be open during daytime during Ramzan. This order is specially enforced in the case of hotels and bakery shops which are ordered to keep open througout the night. Any one transgressing this law is liable to a punishment of a hundred stripes and a year's rigorous imprisonment. Another report states that the new Amir has changed the name of the recently modelled metropolitan area of Darul Aman to Darul Habib, after his own name.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Ottawa.—The House of Commons by 114 votes to sixty rejected the motion which the Prime Minister Mackenzie King said Government was ready to adopt namely in favour of amending the address passed in 1919 praying the King to cease the bestowal of honours on Candians.

Mr. Mackenzie King and several other Cabinet Ministers with the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Bennett and a number of Mr. Bennett's leading supporters voted in favour of the motion, but the debate revealed that the general feeling of the House was strongly against any move towards the restoration of knighthoods and hereditary titles in Canada.—Reuter's Special.

MR. JINNAH IN DELHI

NON-OFFICIAL STRENGTH INCREASED

"BRIGHT SPOT IN VICEROY'S SPEECH"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Mr. Jinnah's arrival here has given a fresh impetus to the non-official movement to organise opposition to the Public Safety Bill when it returns to the Assembly from the Select Committee. While the Government expects to win by a narrow margin the non-official whips are making every effort to put up a good fight.

Mr. Jinnah had some striking observations to make to a representative of the Associated Press in commenting on the Viceroy's speech to the Assembly. Mr. Jinnah said: "I regret that I was not present to listen to the address of H. E. the Viceroy to the Assembly, because I was not well enough to be present. I have arrived to attend the session as soon as I was able to. I find that there is one bright spot in the Viceroy's speech namely in his statement, viz. It would seem evident, however, that what all people must desire is a solution reached by mutual agreement between Great Britain and India, and that in the present circumstances the friendly collaboration of Great Britain and India is a requisite and indispensable condition to obtain it. His Excellency then proceeded to state: "It would be a short-sighted act of Parliament to underrate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India."

"I have arrived here" continued Mr. Jinnah, "and I am looking to see steps His Excellency is going to take to attain this end. I will conclude by saying in His Excellency's own words that "as actions are commonly held more powerful than words." I want His Excellency to act in the spirit which seems to permeate the address with regard to the constitutional reforms referred to."—A. P.

EXTENSION OF ASSEMBLY'S TERM

—:o:—

GOVT. NOT TO ALLOW MOTILALJI MOTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Government have indicated to Pandit Motilal Nehru their inability to permit a motion to be made regarding, or to allot a day for the discussion of, the question of the lifetime of the present Legislative Assembly. Pandit Motilal Nehru, on behalf of the Congress Party had desired to make a motion that the present Assembly should be dissolved at the end of this year in the usual course and that its term should not be extended.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY HOLI BAZAR SPECIAL

—:o:—

A PEOPLE'S FAIR AT EVERY HALT

During the past two years the experiment has been made on the Bengal side of running a Bazar Special train over large areas covered by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

This was met with very hearty response from the traders who readily took up space on the train to exhibit their wares. It is reported that many classes of people crowded at the various wayside stations to see this novel form of travelling exhibition, and many new and lucrative trading connections have been made by the firms whose enterprise prompted them to avail themselves of the facility offered by the Railway. Besides the facilities for exhibition, traders profited by direct sales of goods at halting stations.

It is a very interesting news we now hear that the G.I.P. Railway are arranging for a similar tour which takes place between March and April through the more prosperous areas served by that Railway. The period includes the Holi recess when people are in holiday mood. The Bazar Special is scheduled to visit some 21 stations in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, including Nasik, Khamgaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and thence to Khandwa, Ahmednagar and Poona on the way back. We hear that very generous accommodation is being provided in this special train, a floor space of no less than 30 feet by 9 feet wide being allotted to each firm taking part in the enterprise. There can be little doubt that with judicious publicity very large crowds may be expected to visit the train which will halt at different stations for from 1 to 2 days. That this will extend opportunities for opening new trade connections as between Bombay merchants and upcountry customers. There is a large potential market in the cotton districts which shrewd statesmanship can readily exploit, and as the experience of Bengal shows, the Bazar Special is an invaluable means of introducing goods, imported as well as indigenous, to people who while desirous to buy are not in touch with the trade of big cities.

The merchant who books a unit of accommodation in the train can travel throughout the tour with his staff, as the Special is fitted up with residential amenities. The Publicity Department of the Railway may be entrusted with advance propaganda at stations where the train stops for trade. A cinema car will be attached and entertainments given; among the thousands who visit the show will be many who can buy the goods exhibited in the train. At every station there will be, so to speak, a popular Fair, and the Railway has made special arrangements for merchants to replenish their stock on the way. The venture is, we learn, the first of its kind organised for the benefit of keen, go-ahead traders in Western India who realise that it is good business to offer sales when people have, as in the cotton season, money to spare.

BOMBAY RAPID RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 9)

having been arrested. Following were some of the chawls which were visited:—Sitaram Chawl, Petit Mill Chawls, Sukhandwala's Chawl, Murlay's Chawl, Vanya's Chawl, Moinuddin Mistri's Chawl, Progressive Buildings, Vani's Chawl, Gulam Hussein Chawl, Haji Kasa Chawl, etc., and the localities visited were Kalachowki Road, Arthur Road, Parel Road, Hospital Avenue, Chinchpokli Road, etc.

HINDU SABHA RELIEF WORK

—:o:—

HELP TO MUSLIMS

—:o:—

The Hindu Publicity Bureau Arya Samaj, writes:—

The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha organised its relief work under the presidentship of Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.

The office of the Sabha which received constant information from the Hindus of different localities about their troubles, at once managed to see that some relief was immediately given to the people. The Sabha worked in co-operation with the Hindu Mahajan Committee, Municipal Peace Committee, Marwadi Relief Committee and the Arya Samaj. Seth Narayanlal, Dr. Sawarkar, Pandit Anand Priya and Mr. M. N. Talpade toured round the different affected areas and managed to give whatever help they could to the distressed.

Worli jails were also visited the next day by Messrs. Radhakant Malaviya and Pandit Anand Priya of the Hindu Sabha, Pandit Vidyashanker of the Arya Samaj and Mr. Kanhyalal Kalantri of the Marwadi Relief Committee to see the condition of the under-trial Hindu prisoners. The Committee was satisfied to see that the Police authorities were looking to the comforts of the prisoners and that they were arranging to provide rations to those Bhaiyas who objected to take food cooked by others.

In the noon of the same day Dr. Machave, Pandit Anand Priyaji of Hindu Sabha and Mr. Kanhiyalal Kalantri of the Marwadi Relief Committee visited the G. T. Hospital, J. J. Hospital and the Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital and distributed dried fruits and fresh fruits to all the wounded without distinction of caste, creed or colour.

The volunteers of the Sabha distributed free rations to the stranded people in different localities.

Sheth Shivdas Champsey did valuable work in Mazagaon.

The Marwadi Relief Committee organised by young Marwadis under the auspices of Seth Narayanlal Bansilal did a very nice work in distributing free "pooris" and "sag" after the riots to the out-going Hindus and Muhamedans on Colaba, Byculla, Victoria Terminus, Grant Road and Dadar. Nearly five thousand persons took the advantage daily for the last 3 days. The majority of the persons were without food for preceding three days. Nearly 20 Marwadi volunteers, prominent among whom were Messrs. Amarchand Ladha, Nagarmal Siwdiwala and Ramrikhdas Tarasrampuria, were engaged in this work.

Mr. Kanhyalal Kalantri a young Marwadi worker with other Marwadi volunteers rescued many Hindu families from Muslim quarters and looked after the comforts of Muslim families in Hindu quarters. Raja Govindlal Seth Narayanlal Bansilal and Pandit Anandpriya and many others whose names it will be too lengthy to give here always rendered all possible help to the Committee.

The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all those ardent and enthusiastic workers who helped the work of relief to the poor sufferers and expects to get their help for any further relief, if required.

YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

The Resident Medical Officer writes:—

On the 14th and 15th instant we have admitted three persons as Indoor patients for serious injuries after the riots.

1. Noormahomed Tajmahomed; 2. Fasiullah; 3. Shankar Bala, ages 30, 46 and 50 respectively. In addition to this we have attended to three cases in the Outdoor on the two days abovementioned. We take this opportunity to thank the members of the Hindu Mahasabha who were kind enough to go over here yesterday evening and presented fruits to the patients who have received injuries. Our thanks are also due to Mr. R. N. Lakadwalla, Bombay Bullion Exchange Hall, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, for kind supply of rice, dal, sugar and tea for the use of the injured patients.

NO SIKH PROCESSION

The Secretary of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

A rumour is current in the City of Bombay that the Sikhs are going to take out their procession. The public are hereby warned that this false rumour is spread by some mischief-mongers. The Sikhs never intended to take out a procession during the recent riots and nor they intend to do so in the near future.

GIFT OF PROVISIONS

The Dean, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, acknowledges receipt, with thanks, of provisions sent by Lady Laxmibai and other ladies of the Seva Sadan Committee for distribution among the families of those wounded patients in the K.E.M. Hospital, who may be in need of such assistance.

SATKARYA SEVA SAMAJ'S HELP

The Secretary, Satkarya Seva Samaj, Suratwalla Building, Girgaum, Bombay, states that a separate fund is being raised by the Samaj for alleviating the distress of those persons who were injured in the present Bombay disturbances. Persons in need of help should see or apply to Mr. Nathoosinghji Thakore, Suratwalla Building, Girgaum, Bombay, for assistance, which will be given by way of money, clothes, food, etc.

ANTI-TEA CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The Secretary of the Anti-Tea Propaganda, conducted by the Satkarya Seva Samaj, writes that due to the present disturbed condition of Bombay, the 1st Anti-Tea Conference that was to be held in Bombay by the end of the current month, is postponed for 2 months. The future date will be announced in due course.

FRESH INQUIRY ON LAJPAT RAI'S DEATH

Continued from Page 9)

mary was imperfect and ca[illegible] a wrong impression. He ass[illegible] the House that he had read t[illegible] port and had found that [illegible] ton had not the [illegible] remotest intention to s[illegible] an insulting character. [illegible] Munshi Iswar Saran's [illegible] two grounds, firstly, [illegible] Government which w[illegible] cerned with local ar[illegible] connection with th[illegible] sion had already d[illegible] by holding an im[illegible] the Punjab Coun[illegible] matter. Thus [illegible] whatever in hi[illegible] quiry. As reg[illegible] the lamentable [illegible] rai was direc[illegible] misconduct o[illegible] no prospect of coming to any conclusion on the subject now, beyond a surmise."

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking in support of the resolution said that the order of the District Magistrate, Lahore, under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was illegal. He, in his lifetime, had disobeyed six such orders, and do so again if a similar order was passed. None had any right to debar any one to pass along a highway as long as one kept within the law. The Pandit said that he was present in Lahore when the incident occurred. They had no intention of going to the railway station, but they decided to the contrary when the order was made known to them. The moment Lalaji was assaulted he rushed to his side and the Lala told him that the attack had been wantonly and unprovokedly made on him. The Pandit was sure that if Lalaji was not present at the spot, there might have been trouble. Proceeding the Pandit said that Government was not fair to "us Indians." He appealed to the House in the name of fair-play and justice and the honour of India to lend support to the motion unless Government expressed regret and accepted the responsibility for the death having been accelerated by the injuries and punished the offenders.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SURPRISE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party, was surprised that Mr. Crerar had not a word of regret for the incident and had entirely whitewashed the conduct of the police. "There are, Sir, allegations that an important man in India has been murdered. Certain charges have been made by Malaviya and Hansraj who were eye-witnesses and there is the statement of Lala Lajpat Rai which, to us, is his dying declaration. In law, Sir, the dying declaration of even a criminal is entitled to respect and here the Home Member gets up and calls these "impressions." May I ask if the police officers who appeared before Mr. Boyd did not give their "impressions." But even if the former were impressions, are they not, as they gave from certain non-official personalities, entitled to special weight? The country believes that Lala Lajpat Rai has been murdered. I will use a legal phrase and say that he has been killed. Is it not our duty to find out the truth about the matter? You picked out Mr. Boyd from Rawalpindi District. He may be a big man in your official hierarchy but he is to the public only a Mr. Boyd [illegible] his report shows—I will not use [illegible] words—that his impression and [illegible] was very largely coloured by [illegible]. I am surprised at the conclusion [illegible] Government. I am surprised to [illegible] Crerar say that there is no [illegible] case. I will put it at the [illegible] say that previous enquiries [illegible] incomplete enquiries. What [illegible] can Government have [illegible] suggested by Munshi Ishwar [illegible] them for the sake of their [illegible] accept the committee un-

BOMBAY TO DELHI IN 10 HOURS

Mr. Vintcent Describes His Remarkable Air Flight

On Sunday January 27, an aeroplane belonging to Messrs. J. S. Newall and N. Vintcent flew from Bombay to Delhi in one day, carrying, among other things, 100 copies of "The Chronicle." Considering the adverse monsoon winds encountered, it was a remarkable achievement. Mr. N. Vintcent, the pilot, gives his account of the flight below:

One of our aeroplanes had been chartered privately to make the flight from Bombay to Delhi in connection with the opening of the Delhi Flying Club but at the last minute the flight was cancelled. As all arrangements had already been made, it was considered worth while to carry out the flight providing a paying load could be got together at such short notice. For the support we received we are much indebted to Sir Victor Sassoon, Messrs. the Vacuum Oil Company, Messrs. General Motors Ltd. and the "Bombay Chronicle" who made the flight possible.

We knew that the strong northerly winds prevailing would cut down the average speed of the machine considerably and for this reason it was decided to take off in the dark and thus leave plenty of time to re-fuel en route. The machine left the ground at 3 a.m. in bright moonlight. The sky looked clear and the first part of the journey to Ahmedabad promised to be devoid of incident. One might remark here that flying by night in India must be considered very seriously by those interested in the establishment of passenger services in relation to the comfort of the passengers. A long flight by day becomes tedious and, in the middle of the day, very rough owing to the rising and falling currents of air. At night time the air is perfectly calm and there is no motion of the aeroplane at all.

BREAKFAST AT AHMEDABAD.

About thirty miles north of Bombay we ran into very heavy rain storms which reduced the visibility to practically nothing. Just south of Surat we ran into the fine weather again and saw large areas of morning fog forming. The fog is only two or three hundred feet deep so that the air above is quite clear, its only drawback being that by obscuring the ground underneath it adds slightly to the difficulties of navigation. We reached Ahmedabad at 6-45 a.m. and landed. The representative of the Vacuum Oil Company had very kindly arranged all our re-fuelling and had also thoughtfully provided us with breakfast. He reported that during the night there had been a heavy fall of rain.

By 8-15 a.m. we were again in the air and flying towards Nasirabad. The clouds were right down on top of the mountains making it impossible to fly direct on a compass course and we had to make a detour leaving the mountains to the west. This course took us along valleys where the wind was very strong and the air rough. The country on this stage of the flight alternates between smooth cultivated plains and barren rocky hills. Nasirabad was reached by midday. We were again met by a Vacuum Oil Company agent who helped us to refuel and we then had lunch. It was very cold at Nasirabad and we were warned to expect an even greater drop in temperature at Delhi.

We left on the last stage of our flight at 2 p.m. with plenty of time in hand and the knowledge that we were as good as there. As we neared Delhi it became bitterly cold and even with the radiator shutters closed the engine showed a tendency to run cool. The machine landed at Delhi aerodrome at 4-50 p.m. thus making the flying time for the journey ten hours and ten minutes.

On Thursday, the 31st of January we left Delhi at 9-15 a.m. and reached Bombay at 6-25 p.m. having again stopped at Nasirabad and Ahmedabad to refuel. Our flying time on this occasion was seven hours and fifty minutes so that with the endurance of our aeroplanes we could have done the flight non-stop quite comfortably. The following day the same aeroplane was flown to Secunderabad which was reached in four hours and forty minutes.

less Government has lost all sense of propriety and decency. (Applause). To members of the House I would say that the honour of the whole House is at stake and I appeal to the European group to vote with us."

Munshi Ishwar Saran's amendment to Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra's resolution regarding the attack on Lala Lajpat Rai was carried in the Assembly by 57 votes to 49.

RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Jinnah said that Mr. Crerar's tone was not compatible with the dignity of the Assembly or with the dignity of a responsible Government. Mr. Jinnah charged Government with arranging carpet receptions for Simon Commission by actively supporting and instigating co-operators. (Hear, hear). Boycotters did not want their case to go by default. They had perfect liberty to organise their demonstrations. This they did at Lahore and whether the District Magistrate's order was legal or illegal the crowd that stood near barbed wires was in a legal position. Police assaulted this crowd and the consequences might have been loss of many lives. Lala Lajpat Rai was injured and the speaker considered the matter grave not because Lajpat Rai was a great leader, but the matter was grave in any case. "To me the issue is not that Lajpat Rai was assaulted, but the real issue is assault made by police on a lawful assembly, on a gathering of citizens who were entitled to be there and who gave no cause or reason for provocation and was that assault justified. That the assault was made is deliberate and premeditated. Sir, having regard to these serious charges which have been made in the press and by responsible men and by two members of this House namely Malaviya and Hansraj, is this answer that no 'prima facie' case has been made out for appointment of enquiry committee adequate? Do you wish to shirk an enquiry? I say that if the allegations proved to be untrue the Government will come out with greater reputation than you possess at this moment. (Voice: Has it any?) You know what the local Government has done. The local Government did not wish to face an enquiry. Have you no authority? Is law and order not a reserved subject? For your own credit if you are satisfied that assault was not uncalled for sooner you have this enquiry better for your own reputation." (Applause).

WHAT MUTUAL TRUST MEANS.

Pandit Motilal said his intention of giving a silent vote had been disturbed by the amazing speech of Mr. Crerar which had introduced a measure of bitterness. The Governor General in his address had pleaded for mutual trust and confidence. They had in the speech of the Home Member proof of what mutual trust and confidence meant.

Continuing the Pandit said that two members of the House had spoken from personal knowledge and assured the House of the correctness of the facts. If the facts were as stated, it was nothing but murder of Lala Lajpatrai. One single incident was worth nothing in this connection. That was the holding of an umbrella by some one who disappeared the next moment. Pandit Motilal thought that the holding of the umbrella was in fact the pointing of the target. Personally Pandit Motilal was not keen on an enquiry, but on showing to Government the urgent necessity for an enquiry. If Government agreed to an enquiry well and good, but if Government chose to sit upon the safety valve then he would have done his duty of exposing before the whole world where the Government in India stood in this matter. If in face of the demand Government did not hold an enquiry the result would be that the notion that Lala Lajpatrai met with his death at the hands of the police would deepen into firm conviction.

LUCKNOW OUTRAGE.

The Home member had talked of the local Government following the policy of not using more than minimum force. Pandit Motilal explained the happenings in Lucknow on the Simon Commission's arrival and how non-co-operators or boycotters were belaboured when they attempted to go into the space reserved for what were called depressed classes who the previous night were brought there and were given two rupees each besides charas ganja and opium. As in Lahore, so also in Lucknow, attention was concentrated on two spots: one, where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was standing and the other where Govind Vallabh Pant was standing. And both these persons had been attacked. Was this the way in which the policy of strict precautions was being carried out. If any one defied the order under 144 Criminal Procedure Code then it was open to Government to arrest and prosecute the man. On the question of a 'prima facie' case referred to by Mr. Crerar, the Pandit alluded to the statement of Lala Hansraj and said, "You are face to face with a situation which demands an open enquiry by a duly constituted committee, tribunal or commission in which the people will have confidence" (hear hear).

Mr. Moore (European group) was considerably heckled when he attempted to explain the attitude of his group. He asked the House to consider the situation in a dispassionate manner and not to be guided by the emotional point of view or by the fact that Lala Lajpatrai was a member of the House.

Sir George Rainy in speaking against an enquiry emphasised that the House should not try to support the motion on ground that Lala Lajpatrai was a member of the House or was a prominent member.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S PROTEST.

Dewan Chamanlal speaking for the motion entered a protest against the manner in which Government had behaved during the debate. The question had been asked why the people did not appear before the Boyd committee. The reason, he said, was that they did not expect any justice from that executive committee.

Proceeding Chamanlal said that the Superintendent himself had said that one set of people must be liars. Either Government were telling a lie or Lala Lajpatrai and Hansraj. What the Home Member was trying to do by calling the statements of Lajpatrai Government did not accept an enquiry they would stand self-condemned.

After Misra had summed up the debate, Mr. Crerar replying one behalf of Government said he had never impugned the honesty or veracity of Lajpatrai or Hansraj, but what he did say was that in [illegible] ments of confusion some impressions were blurred.

The House divided and the amendment of Munshi Ishwar Saran was carried by 57 votes to 45.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

MR. HOMI C. SETHNA

DEVELOPS PNEUMONIA

—:o:—

CONDITION CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY

The condition of Mr. Homi Sethna, who was stabbed by a burglar on Thursday morning at Canada Building, Hornby Road, is regarded as critical. He regained consciousness on Thursday afternoon, and when the doctors left him in the night, they were very hopeful. However, on Friday morning, the doctors discovered that Mr. Homi had developed pneumonia and this is causing grave anxiety.

New Delhi, Feb 14th—The Indian Delegation to the International Conference for the Revision of the Internation Convention for safety of life at sea to be held in London in April will consist of Sir Geoffrey Corbett representing the Government of India, Mr. M. A. Master, Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, representing Indian shipowners and Captain E. V. Whish, R.I.M. as expert adviser.—A. P.

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BOMBAY RIOTS IN INDIAN PRESS

—:o:—

NEED FOR TRANSFER OF LAW AND ORDER

"Daily Chronicle" of Delhi writes:—

One wonders at the philosophic attitude of the Bombay Government. The Government has kept cool heads, but there has been a marked disinclination to move, an apparent reluctance to strong measures. Had the Bombay Government no time in which to adopt firm, preventive measures? The complaint of the Civic League that the Government showed a deplorable lack of statesmanship in not immediately depriving the hooligans of lathis and other weapons is justified. Prompt and firm measures were obviously necessary.

TRANSFER LAW AND ORDER TO PEOPLE

Instead of strengthening the case of those who believe that Indians are wholly unfit for being placed in charge of "law and order," the Calcutta as well as the recent Bombay riots have only demonstrated the urgency of making the voice of the people supreme in the administration of the affairs of their own country in order to prevent the recrudescence of such heinous crimes against society and humanity.—"Forward."

GLOATING OVER BOMBAY'S BLOOD BATH

The die-hard Tory Press is openly and shamelessly jubilant over the bloodshed that has been caused in Bombay by the riots. The "Daily Telegraph" of London has apparently no sympathy whatever for the hundreds who have fallen in the fratricidal conflict in the capital of the western presidency. It uses the riots only to point a moral. 'The bearing of the grim record of blood-thirsty fanaticism upon the Indian nationalists' demand for full dominion status by the end of the year is," it says, "too obvious to need any emphasis." Other journals of the same ilk have exploited the blood-bath of Bombay as another illustration of the dangers that are likely to attend the transfer of law and order to ministers in the provinces.

These Neroes, however, forget that the reign of terror that has been witnessed in the western capital has taken place when law and order are reserved subjects. It would be more logical to deduce from the trouble in Bombay that the executive are not quite fit to administer law and order in the changed circumstances of the present day and that the best way to prevent a recurrence of such troubles is to transfer the subjects to sons of the soil who can enter into the feelings and sentiments of their own countrymen. Point is lent to this argument by the fact that when all the proposals made by the Chairman of the Bombay Corporation and his co-adjutors had been carried out, the number of casualties was not so large as on the previous two days.—"Muslim Outlook."

NO ARGUMENT FOR AUTOCRACY

—:o:—

How the Bombay riots or for the matter of that any other riot in this country witnessed in the past can serve a text for preaching the doctorine of the permanent retention of the Imperial or the British control is more than what we can comprehend. When one considers the fact that such riots have been more frequent under the British rule than at any time in the past and that they are still very rare in the Indian States, they would rather lead one to a totally different conclusion. At any rate the Bombay riots which the Government with all the resources at their command could not stop during the last eight or nine days cannot be considered as an excuse for the prolongation of the present autocratic political regime in the land. We have no mind to exonerate the public from responsibility for the disgraceful happenings the origin of which lies in ignorance and mutual suspicion prevailing amongst the masses. But when the "Observer" wants to exploit them for propaganda purposes we must frankly tell our contemporary that these riots constitute, if anything, a very severe reflection on the efficiency of the authorities who are charged with the duty of the protection of the lives and properties of the people. Bombay is the second city in British India and possibly the third in the British Empire. If the riff-raffs in such a place can defy organised Government and keep the entire law-abiding sections of the populace in constant terror for such a long time, surely the vaunted prestige of the British Government becomes completely shattered.The- "A. B. Patrika."

TERROR IN BOMBAY

After a week of lawlessness, resulting in more than 100 deaths and 600 other casualties, the Government of Bombay has taken action to restore order in its capital city. This includes the closing of the liquor shops, a round up of bad characters, the proclaiming of assemblages of more than five persons, the proscription of lathis and the enforcement of the curfew. The latest information is that these measures are proving effective and that quiet is being restored. It is amazing that the authorities should have waited for a whole week before adopting these simple and obvious precautions. What is still more remarkable is that it should have been left to a deputation of citizens to urge indeed almost to enforce them upon the Government. The Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee makes a damging accusation against the Government. It asserts that after the first outbreak of disorder it requested the authorities to disarm all persons carrying lathis, and that if this had been done the later atrocities would not have taken place. Bombay Government may be in a position to rebut this particular charge. But it cannot evade resopnsibility for the fact that part of the capital of Western India was for a whole week at the mercy of rival gangs of cut-throats. It is unfortunate for Sir Frederick Sykes that immediately upon assuming office he should have been called upon to deal with the most serious emeute that has taken place in India for many years. But surely there are in the Bombay Government men who have experience and local knowledge to their credit. What excuse have they for permitting a state of things which is a disgrace to a civilized community?—The "Statesman."

A STICH IN TIME

—:o:—

The other feeling that is struggling for utterance is one of amazement, not unmingled with indignation, at the failure of the authorities to put down the disorder before it had assumed its present proportions. We are not among those who hold the Government responsible for every evil in India, and who would have us believe whenever anything anywhere goes wrong, that the Government must be at the bottom of it. In the present case no sane man can believe that the Government had anything to do with the origin of the trouble. So far, indeed, as the kidnapping scare was concerned they took a very early apportunity to disillusion its victims. But the fact remains that they did not use the resources at their disposal sufficiently early and sufficiently fully to prevent what was an admittedly bad situation from becoming immeasurably worse. It is true that the curfew order could not have been passed much earlier; no Government can afford to pass such an order until other and simpler methods have been tried and have failed. As a matter of fact, opinion is and must continue to be divided as to the wisdom of such an order even at this stage. But there is great truth in the homely saying that a stitch in time saves nine, and it is quite probable that if only the Government had realised its duty in the beginning, it might never have been necessry for it to resort to this extreme step at all. "If the Government," the Publicity Bureau of the Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee say in a press communique, "had only taken the precaution of disarming all persons found carrying lathis and lehal weapons, had closed the liquor shops and had seen to the adequate patrolling of streets and bye-lanes by the military, the trouble could never have arisen." These suggestions, judging from an announcement made by Dr. Deshmukh on Feb. 10 have been accepted now. Why were they not accepted as soon as they were made? This surely is no time for red-tapism.—The "Tribune."

"DAILY MAIL'S" SOLICITUDE FOR INDIAN PRINCES

—:o:—

THE RIGHT FOR A COUNTERVAILING PRESURE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The "Daily Mail" in an editorial, states that the Indian Princes' request for an opportunity to discuss the final proposals of the Butler Committee is entirely reasonable. Perhaps because they are so loyal and have been such firm friends of ours in the past, there is a tendency on the part not only of Indian extremists but also some saner Indian politicians to treat them as negligible factors in the agitation for democratic institutions in India, or indeed, for complete separation from the British Empire. The Government of India, at times, has shown disposition to yield to that tendency. Indian Princes are quite right to apply a countervailing pressure and to take steps to make their case heard.—Reuter's Special.

: Bombay : Chronicle

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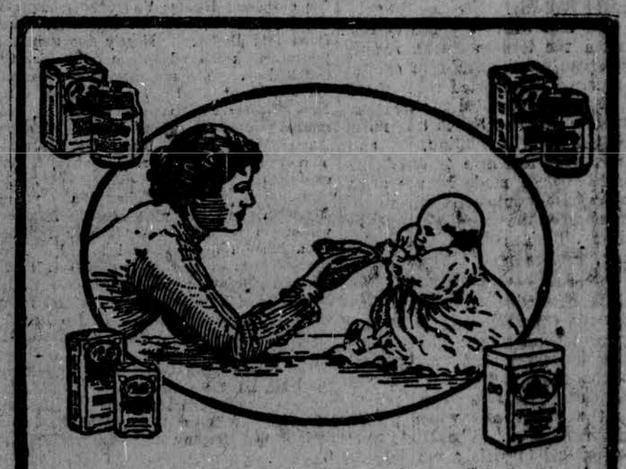

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MOVE FOR COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

IMPORTANT ITEMS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

The Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council meets in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. The Supplementary provisional Agenda which is now available includes 3 Government Bills, 1 Ministerial Motion for the continuance of the Finance Committee and 4 Private Bills. Besides there are 130 resolutions in the names of different members of the Council for discussion of matters of general public interest. Four papers are also presented to the Council.

Of the 3 Government Bills, the first is "A Bill to amend the Courts-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926"; the second aims at amending the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay; and the third is a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922. All the three Bills come up for the Firt Reading.

The first of the Private Bills stands in the name of Mr. Narayandas A. Becher (Karachi) and will be taken up for the First Reading. It is a Bill "to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises in the Municipal District and Cantonment of "Karachi." Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's is a motion for leave to introduce a Bill "further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888." The other two Bills stand in the name of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and seek further to amend Sections 102 and 62 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

REAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

Mr. Narayandas Becher will move the followig resolution:—

"This Council recommends to Government that the Vishram Bag Wada in Poona City or at least a major portion of it be transferred to the Poona City Municipality for locating the Reay Industrial Museum." Fourteen resolutions are in similar terms.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. J. B. Desai will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government to take steps to establish a College of Technology on the lines laid down in the report of the Bombay University Reforms Committee, 1925."

"This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to open a Department of Chemical Technology in the Royal Institute of Science and for that purpose, to utilise the vacant wing of the said Institute and such parts of the reserve funds of the Institute which are now with Government as may be necessary."

"This Council recommends to Government to give an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousand) to the University of Bombay to organise a department of physical training with a view to carrying out completely the scheme of introducing compulsory physical training in colleges, which has been put into successful operation in Poona during the last year."

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Messrs. K. M. Munshi and P. J. Murzban, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Messrs. J. R. Patel and S. K. Bole have also given notice of similar resolutions, while Mr. J. B. Petit has in his name two resolutions in terms of the first two of the three resolutions given above.

BOMBAY-KARACHI RAILWAY.

The following resolutions will be moved by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to urge upon the Railway Board the desirability of taking early steps to start the construction of a direct Bombay-Karachi broad-gauge railway route."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to urge upon the Railway Board the desirability of taking early steps to start the construction of a feeder line from Amarkote to Jhudo in Thar Parkar District of Sind."

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

Mr. V. N. Jog will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to recommend to the Government of India that the Kanarese-speaking districts of the British Karnatak be formed into a separate independent province possessing all the powers legislative, executive, judicial and administrative with a Governor at its head."

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Among the resolutions of Mr. S. T. Kambli the following will be of great public interest:—

"This Council recommends to Government that an annual grant of not less than a lakh of rupees to be given to the Bombay University to organize and promote physical training in Colleges and in Secondary Schools of the Presidency."

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Below is one of the resolutions which Rao Bahadur Kale will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government, with the help of a Committee of experts in Education, Agriculture and Industries, and in the light of the Reports on Unemployment issued by the Bengal, Madras and Punjab Governments, as well as the Reports of the Industrial Commission of 1916-18, the External Capital Committee's Report, Sir Visveswaraya Committee's Report and the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, they should be pleased to adopt necessary measures for remedying the evil arising from the increase in the unemployed educated middle classes, i.e., such persons as have received some form of Secondary or Higher Education and are not sufficiently well off to dispense with the need of some occupation for earning their livelihood."

SUSPEND REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Among others Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that the work of the Revision Settlement of the Talukas of the Surat District be suspended till the principles of Revision Settlement are put on a statutory basis by the amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code."

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to give a special grant of rupees one lakh in addition to the grants the District Local Board, Surat, has been at present receiving, at least during each of the next ten years for the purpose of construction of new roads levied and improvement of existing roads."

"This Council recommnds to Government that they should give to the Local Boards a grant equal to one anna of every rupee realised by them from the respective districts in addition to the grants given for education as recommended by the Local Self-Government Institute."

THE "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

A number of resolutions referring to the "depressed" (untouchable) classes stands in the name of Dr. Solanki. Besides those referring to the recruitment of the members of this class to menial and other staffs in the Government services, he will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they should forthwith stop all grants to primary and secondary schools under the control of local bodies who refuse admission to boys and girls of the depressed (untouchable) classes on the plea of custom and religion and deny the children of the depressed (untouchable) classes equal treatment with those of other Hindu communities."

"This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps for introducing legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and sowcars such as Marwadis and Pathans on the lines of the Money-lenders Bill recently passed in the Punjab Legislative Council."

"This Council recommends to Government to remove all the brothels, houses of prostitutes, public women and singing girls from the main roads in the city of Bombay along which the tram lines pass, and from the vicinity of municipal and private schools, Hindu temples, Parsi fire-temples, mosques and churches and other places of worship of all other communities and to bring in legislation immediately to put a stop to brothels and prostitution in the city of Bombay."

"This Council recommends to Government to recommend to the Government of India to exempt all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council from the operations of the Arms Act."

"This Council recommends to Government to request the Government of India to expedite the revision of the Meston Settlement concerning the income-tax revenue of the Bombay Presidency and to allot a fair proportion of the said revenue to this Presidency."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Besides others Mr. S. K. Bole will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire how far the co-operative credit movement has succeeded in improving the economic condition of the agriculturists and to make recommendations for the removal of the defects noticed and also to suggest measures for the further development of non-credit co-operative societies."

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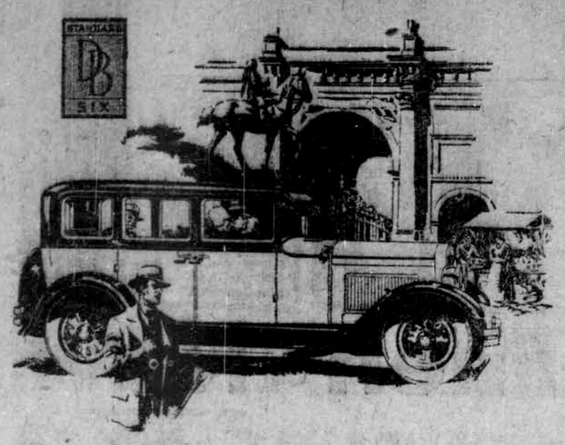

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INJUNCTION AGAINST SPORTS FIRM

—:o:—

GRANTED BY BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Kemp at the Bombay High Court in favour of the plaintiffs in the case in which the Pioneer Sports, Ltd., a firm carrying on business in cricket balls and other sports goods, prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant firm. Dodhy and Sons, from selling their (defendants') cricket balls. His Lordship was of the opinion that the balls at present manufactured by the defendants were liable to mislead purchasers into the belief that they were manufactured by the plaintiffs' firm.

In reviewing the facts of the case, His Lordship observed that the plaintiffs started their business of Sialkot sometime between 1912 and 1914. It had branches at Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Dacca, Darjeeling and Bombay. The branch at Bombay was started in 1928. The plaintiffs' cricket ball was first designated. "The Excella" first manufactured about the year 1919 and registered by them under the Registration Act. Of course this conferred no right to a mark as a registration under the Trade mark at in England did but at any rate, it showed that the plainiffs claimed to the selling their cricket ball with the words "The Excella" thereon.

The defendant had a factory at Sialkot, continued His Lordship, but they had to admit that they did not manufacture their cricket balls there. They also had a place of busines next to the plaintiffs in Dhobi Talao, Bombay. According to the defendants, the had been selling their balls since December 1926 mostly in Bombay and the principal partner of the firm said that he first saw the plaintiffs' cricket ball "The Excella" four or five years ago.

IMITATION MISLEADING PURCHASERS.

The plaintiff's cricket ball bore the words "The Excella" embossed on one side of it while that of the defendants' bore the words "The X. LA." The weight of both the cricket balls was the standard weight of 5-1/2 oz. The two points for decision in that case were, remarked His Lordship, firstly, whether the plaintiffs' cricket ball had acquired a reputation in the market and secondly, whether the defendants' cricket ball marked "The X. LA" was such an imitation of the plaintiffs' cricket ball as would lead intending purchasers to believe that they were purchasing the plaintiffs' cricket ball.

On the first point, His Lordship had no doubt that "The Excella" ball was known in the market as representing goods of the plaintiffs' manufacture. It had been in the market long before "The X. LA" ball manufactured by the defendans' firm. There was also evidence to show that the defendants sold their own cricket ball when purchasers, iwanted "The Excella" ball

In regard to the second point, His Lordship was of the opinion that although there was a distinct mark of the manufacture on one side of the cricket ball, there was the similarity in the pronouncement of "The Excella" and "The X. LA." That was likely to deceive intending purchasers and evidence had also been recorded by His Lordship that such cases had happened. Moreover, the fact that the defendants had tried to imitate the plaintiffs' cricket ball was in itself, in His Lordship's opinion, sufficient to show that the defendants knew the plaintiffs' manufacture had a reputation in the market and that that cricket ball was worth imitating.

Under the circumstances, the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff restraining the defendants from selling "The X. LA" cricket balls, was granted by His Lordship.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. R. G. Munsiff, instrcted by Messrs. Muljee Pradhan and Pereira, Socicitors, appeared for the paintiffs.

Mr. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, appeared for the defendants.

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BOMBAY LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 8.

lates its action in regard to that portion of the produce of land which by custom belongs to the State, that is, to the public, and forms part of the public revenues devoted to the cost of governing the country."

The words 'portion of the produce' occur as the basis of assessment in this G. R. of 1884 which in the Survey and Settlement Manual is called the important State Document of the general policy of the Bombay Government, in the matter of Land Revenue Assessment. So that the portion of (net) produce still continued to be the basis, which was replaced by "profits of cultivation" the expression found in the Act of 1879 as amended by Act IV of 1886.

RENTAL VALUE.

The result of this important resolution and the consequent enactinent of the present Sec. 107 by the amending Act IV of 1886, in place of the original Secs. 106 and 107 of the Act V of 1879, is to secure the occupant against the assessment of improvements. Paragraphs 25, 26, 27 28 of the above G. R. lays down that and increased profit of agriculture obtained by utilizing all advantages inherent in the soil such as sub-soil water and rain water impounded on the land will not entitle Government, to a higher claim of land revenue either immediately or after the expiration of the term of settlement." Thus profits acquired by his labour and capital by the occupant were to be permanently excluded from consideration in revising the assessments. It is further pertinent to note that in paragraph 19 it is stated that Government desire to maintain the principle that enhancement shall be based on general considerations and not the increase of value in particular fields and it is further explained in para 20 that "reference to general considerations of the value of land means reference to increased value due to extraneous causes distinct from the result of expenditure of money or labour by the occupent. For instance, a Railway which affords a better access to markets is such a cause.

The general economic conditions, the proximity of markets &c. &c, are factors of importance, but the Bill relegates them to a very subordinate position and regards rental value as the primary basis; in fact the G. R. No. 1790 of 13th May 1927 on which the Bill is based stated that "it was the sole basis for fixing the assessment, all other considerations being regarded as merely subordinate factors useful only as explanatory or confirmatory or supplementary to the foregoing factor (rental value).

(To Be Continued.)

HORNBY ROAD TRAGEDY

—:o:—

INQUEST ON ASSAILANTS' DEATH

The coroner held an inquest touching the death of Murtaza Khodabux (25) the burglar who inflicted four state wounds on Mr. Momi C. Sethna and lost his life in escaping from the drainage pipe on Thursday morning. A big clasp knife and a key found near the deceased in the by-lane were produced in the court.

Shirgovind Chest a sepoy in the employ of the Sun Life Assurance Co. said that at about 3 a.m. he heard an alarm that Homi Seth was stabbed and he was asked to fetch a doctor. After bringing the doctor, he went round the passage between the two building with a lantern in search of the thief and found the deceased lying with his head down and knife and a key close to him.

Sub Inspector Raje said he took a finger-print impression of the deceased, and enquired from the Finger Print Bureau and learnt that the deceased had six previous convictions for burglary.

The jury returned a verict of death by fracture of skull, while escaping from the second floor of Canada building after stabbing Mr. Homi Sethna.

LONDON Feb. 14.

The "Daily Eireann", the Parliament of the Irish Free State, has under considerartion, a Bill requiring of the practising lawyers the knowledge of Erse, the Irish language.—Free Press Beam Service.

O.K. 164.

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OBJECTS:—Constructional work in steel and other materials e.g. to manufacture, erect and furnish Homes, Buildings, Steel Godowns, Bridges, Tea Houses etc. and raise manual labour to the dignity of honorable profession.

MANAGEMENT entrusted to abler hands of House of Laborers Ltd., a smithy of Rs. 210 has within seven years developed into a huge workshop commanding a capital of some few lacs. Workshop well equipped with a 50 K. V. A power plant propelled by a polar Diesal Engine and a batch of experts to run it. Arrangement in progress to supply electrical current to Comilla Town and application for license already submitted to Government. Cheap standardised products, speed, quality and steadiness of service inviting large orders from Tea Estates, Railways and Government departments. Profit accrued in 1927 was 50% and that of 1928 estimated at 80% over the paid-up capital. Amount of business in 1928 totalled nearly half a million. Earned profits having found inadequate to cope with increased volume of business, the structural section of House of Laborers has been registered as Steel Construction Co., Ltd., to raise capital and provide additional finance.

Contract will be made between Vendor House of Laborers Ltd., and Vendees Steel Construction Co., Ltd., by which the latter take up the properties of the former at an estimated value of Rs. 50,000 or thereabout, actual value to be determined on the figures of audited balance sheet as on December 31, 1928. Out of assets so determined **House will forgo Rs. 20,000 and balance to be paid in fully paid-up shares.**

Nothing charged for goodwill worth Rs. 50,000.

10% to 15% Dividend expected in 1929.

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IT IS NEVER TOO OLD TO LIE

All Men Are Liars, But All Liars Are Not Men

When do we grow too old to tell a lie? The answer of the psychologist is "Never."

Mr. MacDonald, a Sydney Magistrate, expressed indignation at the evidence of a woman of 66, in a case which came before him a few days ago. "I am astounded that a woman like you, almost ready to get into the hereafter, should lie like you did," he said.

He was probably carrying a little further the legal principle set forth by Judge Curlewis, in his book, "The Mirror of Justice," in which it is contended that courts accept dying depositions as evidence, because a person who is just about to die is less likely to tell a lie than a person with years of life before him, who gives evidence upon oath. Consequently, the nearer we approach to the three-score-and-ten limit, the more truthful we ought to become (says a writer in the Sydney Sun).

TESTING VERACITY.

Psychology, however, will not subscribe to this. Rather does it defend the saying, "All men are liers—but all liars are not men, because there are women, too". Several writers on the subject contend that, if anything, women are more prone to tell deliberate lies than men, but a Sydney psycholigist declares that this is merely because women talk more, and therefore give themselves more opportunity. Science has done nothing yet to decide which is the more truthful, but it has formulated a series of tests for truthfulness.

The Sydney Institute of Industrial psychology has a carefully worked out system to test varacity. It is not desirable to publish the tests, as they would lose their force if they became generally known, but they are warranted to trap the habitual liar. One of their advantages is that the subject if the test is not aware when he or she stands committed for falsification.

One American professor of psychology took up the subject so seriously that he is able to recapitulate the sensations of the liar with nnusual realim. Presnmably, he told some terrific lies in order to analyse his own feelings.

"If we recall our feelings during the prepetration of some 'whopper,'" he says, "we realize that there seemed to be an increased heart action, a tendency to gasp in breathing, an increased perspiration, a dryness of the mouth, a delay in our replies while we invented plausible answers, and, finally, a more or less repressed sigh of relief when our tale seemed to carry conviction."

DETECTNG A LIE.

The ordinary falsehood, he admits, calls forth few of these reactions, but every conscious deception calls forth at least one of them.

It is here that psychology may yet come to the assistance of justice, and, as most lies in the witness-box are real "whoppers", demanding every wile of the witness if he hope to deceive a critical judge and jury, the detection of the lie is made easier. Mr. J. A. Larson has even invented and prefected a machine which he calls the Cardio-Pneumo-Psychogram, with which he is able to secure continuous records of breathing and blood pressure during the testimony of a subject.

Another noted scientist made a study of breathing during truth and falsehood. He found that the direct ratio of the time of expiration before lying was always greater before telling a lie than the ratio for breaths immediately after the lie was safely launched. Voluntary attempts to alter the breathing-rate do not affect the ratio.

DREAMS AND LIES.

But such mechanical means would be useless in detecting unconscious lies, which in some cases reach greater dimensions than the layman would believe. Thus, young children and savages are unable to detect the difference between dreams and reality, and children are often punished for untruths which they genuinely believe to be true. A game-hunter in India had convincing proof of the reality of dreams to savages. One morning he roused his men to prepare for the day's march, but one of them flatly-refused to stir. He said he had walked forty miles in the night, and he was too tired to move a foot—and he meant it!

Some children are liable to continue their "day-dreams" quite late in life, and their evidence is not usually reliable. They are too impressionable, and their impression become absolutely real to them.

Untruths also often result from "repressions", when the subject fully believes that what he or she is saying is the truth. Thus, many cases reach the police of all countries, where a girl and often even an elderly woman, complains that she has been assaulted perhaps during a railway journey. And she firmly believes it.

Phychology, after countless ezperiments, is satisfied that the observations of an average person are only 30 per cent correct. It will be seen that with the best will in the world, abundant scopes is left for the best-intentioned witness to give evidence which amounts to deliberate perjury.

THE BRAIN OF A FISH

—:o:—

CAN IT LEARN BY EXPERIENCE?

Sir Arthur Keith's assertion that the striate brain of a fish had little or no power to learn by experience is at distinct variance with the views of both Aquarium authorities and fisherman.' In fact, if it were really true, says a fisherman of many years' experience half the good angling stories in existence would be discounted—even more than they are now.

Mr. G. E. Boulenger, Director of the aquarium at the London Zoological Gardens, told a "Morning Post" representative that he entirely disagreed with Sir Arthur Keith. "Whatever else may be said of the brain power of fish," he said, "it most certainly enables them to profit by experience. We see that in this aquarium evedy day."

He told me the tale of the old pike, which is something of a classic at the zoo, to illustrate his contention. Some years ago a careless keeper placed a number of small fish in the same tank as a large pike. The pike had an excellent meal.

Then the keeper introduced some more small fish, but this time separated them by a glass panel. The pike made several efforts to swallow his new visitors, but a few hard knocks on its snout soon discouraged it, never tried again. Months alter the glass was removed, but the pike remembered what had happened when it tried to attack the fish, and obviously connecting them with the pain it suffered, left them severely alone.

EATING OUT OF THE HAND.

Mr. Boulenger showed me other instances of the fish's undoubted power to profit by experience. When the fish were first put in the aquarium they darted about their tanks and knocked themselves against the rocks. They learned the folly of this within a few hours.

As we walked along the tanks fish rose to the surface in anticipation of something. "You see, they know I am in the habit of feeding them," remarked Mr. Boulenger. Fish eat out of his hand and even the congers, notoriously savage, had learned by experience that he meant them no harm and would allow themselves to be handled.

Again, turtles like nothing better than a little light refreshment in the way of a mullet or two, and yet in the aquarium turtless and mullet live in peace and amity in the same tank. How was it done? Very simply, Mr. Boulenger told me.

He caused a tremendous commotion in the water before inserting the mullet and thoroughly cowed the turtles, who, convinced that these particular mullet were responsible for the upheaval, decided that they had better make friends with them. Some new mullet put in without any disturbance, however, were promptly disposed of. The old ones still live in safety upon their reputation.

Yet another instance of profiting by experience is provided at the zoo by the cohabitation of fast and slow swimming fishes which would ordinarily be sworn enemies. Terrified and warlike at first, one soon learned that it could outstrip the other and lost all fear while the slow gentleman learned the futility of chasing something akin to a streak of lightning.

THE WARY "EDUCATED" Trout.

Anglers whom I approached were amused at Sir Arthur's suggestion. They all agreed that the fish was, as it were, a wily "bird" indeed, and certainly profited by experience. This was emphasised by both fly and coarse fishermen.

That fish were warned of possible danger by the presence of man might of course, be a matter of mere instinct, but that they should refuse a tempting and cunningly disguised bait and recognise in this a real danger, must surely be something far more.

Their memory of past wrongs might not be infallible—indeed the constant tales of fish captured with an old hook in their mouths show this—but, speaking generally, fish like the carp, the tench, and the pike undoubtedly profit by the sudden loss of their friends and relatives, as has been proved constantly in enclosed waters such as the famous Long Water at Hampton Court.

This view is borne out by the fact that a young perch can be caught with practically anything. An older fish takes a lot of catching, despite its well-known voraciousness.

This is, of course, equally true, and indeed more so, of trout. An "educated" trout which has been fished for constantly takes a great deal of catching, and exhibits even more cunning than that inseparable from his breed.

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Andhra Patrika, the leading Telugu Daily, writes:—"We received on 7th November 1923 from Sjt. V. K. Satagopachar, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, a letter predicting that Mahatma Gandhi will be released on 5th February, 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

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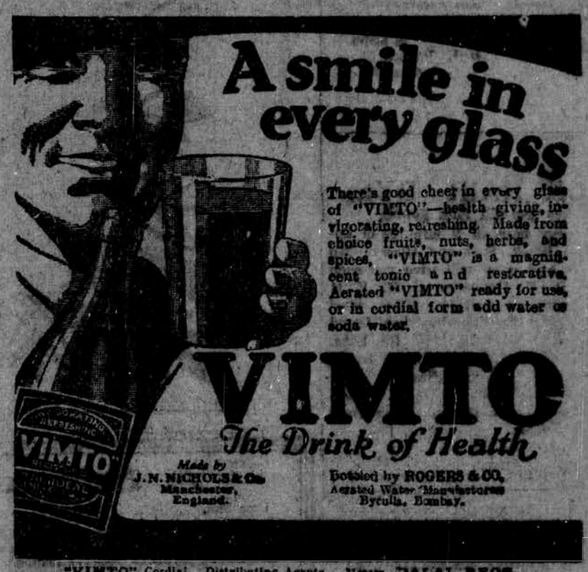

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